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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Cuba Calm Under de Cespedes

Island Is Grateful to U. S.

Blue Eagle Bares Its Claws

Germany Assures Its Industry

Pacific Nations Hold Powwow

Wallace Whacks Wheat Area

CUBA quiets under a new régime. Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, former Secretary of State and Ambassador, is sworn in as President, selects a Cabinet, expresses gratitude to the United States for friendly offices, announces an immediate attack upon the sorry economic conditions. Former President Gerardo Machado flees by airplane to Nassau, former Secretary of State Orestes Ferrara to Miami, and former Secretary of War Alberto Herrera goes into hiding. Mobs riot and pillage for two days and show their hatred for the Machado régime. With many killed and wounded, Washington dispatches three gunboats to Havana. American Ambassador Sumner Welles, thanked for his impartial aid, believes the gunboats will quickly depart—Peace follows the riots and the people wait expectantly.

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¶ President Roosevelt no sooner orders three warships to Cuban ports than he explains to the world by radio why he does so. He avoids sensation and misconstruction of his motives. The change in Cuba's government, he announces, has taken place according to the Constitution and calls for no intervention by the United States. He expresses the nation's sympathy and promises its friendly aid in the reorganization. Thus Cuba, unassisted, has ended a régime that had lost popular confidence. Republican government is on trial in the island republic—Can Cuba, having lost a dictator, get along without another?

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¶ Washington believes the time has come for the Blue Eagle to use his claws. Conferring with President Roosevelt on the recovery program, General Johnson, Recovery Administrator, declares thousands of employers displaying the Blue Eagle insigne and profiting by the public confidence it gives in them, are secretly failing to keep the pledge they have signed. He advocates immediate punitive action, stripping away the insigne. General Johnson may use the nation's women for enforcement of the pledge. Their boycott of employers would bring down disaster—Most meaningful of mottoes must be these words: "We do our part."

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¶ Germany hears two authoritative speeches which give it assurance. Kurt Schmitt, Minister of Economy, tells German labor on the Rhine that Chancellor Hitler's great aim is economic reconstruction. The state will aid, but ultimately self-help by private enterprises alone will bring new conditions. He sees need of quiet so capital can function normally, and of wholesome competition. There will be no inroads into private enterprise. Robert Ley, head of the labor front, says each trade and profession will be organized to improve its standards—He asks that confidence and cooperation in German industry replace distrust.

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¶ Canada plays host to the 10-year-old Institute of Pacific Relations. At Banff delegates of 10 nations bordering the Pacific Ocean reaffirm an accord that strives to set an example to troubled lands. But this does not bar frank discussion in the conference of subjects now causing bitterness and bearing the germs of conflict. Occident and Orient are slated to talk plainly to each other. Sir Robert Falconer, president, calls Canada the interpreter between East and West. The Institute is an unofficial body and passes no resolutions—But it is the grand safety valve through which the Pacific area blows off steam.

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¶ The Pacific Institute's schedule calls for discussions by world statesmen of world-affecting machinery. The World Court, fisheries regulations, international postal, telegraph and radio unions, frontier commissions and most-favored-nation agreements will be aired and argued. Bargaining by nations and groups will come up, as will government interference in private enterprise. Far East discussions may bring excitement. Japan agrees that all but the controversial aspects of Manchoukuo may be debated—But any aspect may serve to start the fireworks.

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¶ Secretary of Agriculture Wallace appeals to 1,200,000 American wheat growers to discontinue production "for an unknown demand." In a booklet, "A Balanced Harvest," the Agricultural Adjustment Administration says the world's wheat carry-over is 640,000,000 bushels. The plan is to reduce American plantings about 10 per cent, the wheat farmers receiving benefit payments of $130,000,000. The funds come out of a 30-cent processing tax on flour milling. This is all in accordance with the considered program, but—How strange that the Government should be asking that one blade of wheat grow where two blades grew before.

♣ ♣ ♣

¶ Italy gives General Balbo's armada a really adequate reception and now—All air roads lead to Rome.

To Review Problems of the Pacific

Upper Left: Courtesy of Educational Foundations. Upper Center: THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World. Lower Left: Underwood. Lower Right: © Keystone.

Leaders at Pacific Relations Institute

Upper Row, Left to Right—Dr. Inazo Nitobe, Newton D. Baker, Sir Robert L. Borden. Lower Row, Left and Right—Dr. Hu Shih, Sir Herbert Samuel.

Jig-Saw Puzzle on Home Loan Nears Fitting of Last Piece

Joe Smith Feels Better Than He Did About Saving His Home Now That Solution Is Made Clearer to Him

Three months ago Joe Smith asked for bread and got a jig-saw puzzle. At least that's the way Joe feels about it.

At that time the mortgagee who held Joe's paper to the amount of $5000 was pressing for a payment on the principal, as well as overdue interest. Things looked pretty black. Then Joe heard of the Federal Home Loan Corporation. He had already heard of the Federal Home Loan Bank, but without being able to reach anyone who could tell him anything definite.

With the news that President Roosevelt had signed a new home loan measure Joe's failing hopes began to rise. He read the newspapers. The hypothetical cases they cited sounded a lot like his own. He read the papers, and began to hear of other things. That's when the whole situation began to look to Joe like a badly complicated jig-saw puzzle.

Joe tried to figure it all out, and the more he figured the dizzier he got. There were bits of the puzzle marked Federal Home Loan Bank. There were corners labeled Federal Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and, just to make the puzzle more interesting, there were interlocking bits which were marked Federal Home Loan Bank Board. About the time Joe gave it up he had found some more pieces lettered field service, and federal savings and loan associations.

What About Those Banks

Out of it all Joe did learn that the Federal Home Owners' Loan Corporation was going to issue bonds to be exchanged for mortgages. The fellow who held his mortgage, for instance, could exchange it for bonds of the corporation. Joe figured that here was one corner of the puzzle worked out.

His daily paper promptly messed that corner up when it printed a story to the effect that big insurance companies and many banks would refuse to accept the bonds. The bonds, someone told Joe, were guaranteed as to interest, but not as to principal. It sounded very reasonable.

Finally Joe heard that the Home Owners' Loan Corporation was opening an office in town. Joe went down there at his first opportunity. The office was not officially open, but Joe found a friendly chap who listened to his story.

Joe put his faded straw hat under a chair, planted both shiny blue serge elbows on the desk, and watched the expert sort out the pieces of his jumbled puzzle.

The expert took the bits marked Home Loan Bank first. This organization, he told Joe, was to be permanent. It would be to the various home financing institutions what the Federal Reserve System is to the banks. Through this bank it was hoped that the whole structure of home financing would be stabilized, and placed on as sound a basis as other credit institutions.

The federal savings and loan associations came next. Joe knew that in his home state of Massachusetts there were cooperative banks that dealt entirely in home mortgages. He knew also that in some other states these were called building and loan associations.

He knew that they had been highly successful and had kept the home mortgage situation from becoming worse than it already was. What he did not know, however, was that in many sections of the country there were neither cooperative banks nor building and loan associations. These sections, he found out, were in gravest plight.

In these districts, the expert told him, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board was trying to organize such societies under a federal charter. They were offering financial support and guidance, and saw better times ahead for the home owners there. That was another corner of the puzzle straightened out.

This, the expert told him, was

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Mussolini Makes Balbo Air Marshal; Airmen Promoted

ROME, Aug. 14 (AP)—Air Marshal Italo Balbo's transatlantic aviators thought of home and work today.

The pilots and mechanics of the giant seaplanes set out six weeks ago on a mass flight that Premier Mussolini yesterday told them was a "consecrated Fascist revolution in the skies of two continents."

"Many years will pass before the air corps of other countries" equal the feat which was concluded Saturday with the arrival in Ostia, Il Duce said, as he conferred the title of air marshal on General Balbo and kissed the commander on both cheeks. Each flier received a medal of honor and a promotion.

Relatives of Sergeant Quintavalle, killed at Amsterdam on the outward voyage, and Lieutenant Squaglia, who passed out in the Azores on the homeward trip, received gold medals, the country's highest award for bravery.

Before a triumphal march like that of the ancient emperors, King Victor Emmanuel received the aviators. Crowds numbering thousands gave them an ovation unrivaled in years. There were two receptions yesterday afternoon, one at Fascist Party headquarters, and the other in the Capitol building, given by the Governor of Rome.

Nations on Pacific Pledged to Peace, Conference Holds

Round Tables at Banff Give 'Safety Valves' to All Leaders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BANFF, Alta., Aug. 14—Here in the peaceful, mountain-guarded valley of the Bow River representatives of 10 nations are assembled for friendly discussion of a score of diverse issues—economic, political and cultural—affecting the countries bordering on the Pacific.

The present conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, the first to be held in North America and in many ways a unique gathering for western Canada, already gives promise of being the most effective held since the organization's birth 10 years ago.

The first two conferences, held in Honolulu, were devoted largely to future activity. The meeting at Kyoto was given over very fully to Oriental problems, and the last conference, held at Shanghai, two years ago, was overshadowed by the Sino-Japanese hostilities. The present assembly finds the nations of the Pacific at peace, and, its leading delegates expressed themselves today, pledged to a lasting accord that may, as time goes on, set an example to the world's more confused and troubled lands.

Frank Discussions

Nevertheless, while the conference will approach its task in a spirit of amity, it will not avoid discussion of subjects which bear the germ of bitter conflict. It will not follow the road of least resistance and deal only with innocuous, inconsequential affairs.

While the institute is an unofficial body and does not even pass resolutions, its leader declares it does possess a powerful influence as a safety valve for recognized national spokesmen. By presenting all sides in the various controversies now confronting the Pacific countries, it is hoped that the institute may be a potent agency in the prevention of economic and political strife, by developing an international public opinion on the side of peace.

All the conference leaders have arrived. Mr. Newton D. Baker, former United States Secretary of War, and Dr. Inazo Nitobe, head of the Japanese group, arrived this morning.

Sir Herbert Samuel, British statesman; Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese philosopher; Mr. Downie Stewart, New Zealand leader; Sir Robert Falconer, prominent Canadian educationist, and Mr. N. W. Rowell, president of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, arrived during the last week and with some 250 other delegates have been busy laying the stage for the business sessions which commenced today.

Round Table Subjects

The address of welcome was delivered yesterday afternoon by the president of the conference, Sir Robert Falconer, who analyzed Canada's rôle as interpreter between the East

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Forest Preserves for Recreation Form Broad Girdle About Chicago

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—What the city of London proposes to do in the way of preserving a broad girdle of green around its edge, as outlined in a recent news dispatch from the Monitor's London bureau, already has been accomplished in Chicago along similar lines, though with a slightly different purpose in view.

On hearing of the proposal of the Greater London Regional Planning Committee, Mr. Eugene S. Taylor, manager of the Chicago Plan Commission, pointed out that Chicago's practically continuous belt of forest preserves, a project developed during the course of the last two decades, was a good example of what the London plan contemplates.

A "green girdle" free from buildings, preserved for the double purpose of providing recreation space for London's large population and of checking the further expansion of the city, is the way the London report describes the contemplated project. Chicago, however, in developing its forest preserves, had only the first of these two objectives in view, together with the purpose of reforestation itself.

According to Mr. Taylor, it did not desire to limit expansion of the city the way London does, although the latter aim seems to be a typical phase of English town planning.

Reviewing the forest preserve project here, he told how more than $20,000,000 had been spent by Cook County, following the recommendations of the Chicago Plan and the Chicago Regional Plan to accumulate the forest preserve land in the last 20 years. With several thousand more acres still to be added, the whole project will cover some 35,000 acres, which, while actually disconnected in a number of places, practically are so continuous that sometime it is hoped to link the whole chain of preserves with a great forest way 600 feet wide and 75 miles long.

Of the entire forest preserve area, 75 per cent, or upward of 24,000 acres, will be preserved in its natural state. More than 4000 acres have been allotted for picnic grounds, parking spaces, playgrounds, baseball diamonds and field houses. Streams and lakes cover 800 acres, while 980 acres of marsh and low land are being cleared and converted into lagoons for boating and fishing. Some 1400 acres have been laid out in golf courses, and another part of the space is occupied by the Chicago Zoological Park.

In a single year, 1932, some 12,000,000 people, almost four times the population of Chicago, enjoyed the forest preserves, making use of their six swimming pools in the summer and their facilities for skating, skiing and tobogganing in the winter.

Cuba Begins Task Of Constructing New Government

Scenes of Violence Subside as de Cespedes Is Installed as President

Cuba got under way today to put its house in order. With the political skies clearing and the last vestige of revolutionary activity disappearing, the stage was set for the work of reconstruction.

The arrival of Gen. Gerardo Machado, the deposed President, at Nassau and the induction of Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes as provisional President were incidents of yesterday.

Three United States warships are in Cuban waters for the purpose of protecting American lives and property. It is specifically announced by President Roosevelt that there is absolutely no other purpose in sending the ships. "It most decidedly is not intervention," Ambassador Welles said.

By George Howland Cox

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 — Cuba muffed its opportunity. Instead of making the change in an orderly fashion, President Machado's overthrow was brought about with rioting, pillage and killing. Cuba forgot to forget. Scenes which followed President Machado's overthrow were not unexpected here. But now with Dr. de Cespedes as Machado's successor, the Cuban people return to their work, establish order, and allow the law to take its course.

The entire situation was unfortunate, for President Machado was, and the Cuban situation is, the product of a system belittling the fundamentals of free government. The former president thought and acted only as he had been instructed to do in a political school teaching that might was right, and that to the powerful belonged the spoils. The entire Cuban Government was permeated with the idea, from the highest official to the lowest.

Fails to Understand

President Machado, the confident, often ruthless, soldier, a former general in the army, lost out because he failed to understand the demands of a younger generation of Cubans. Just as the Cubans, after the President's abdication, forgot the very things they charged him with keeping from them—the civil rights that a democratic government promises. They forsook these rights for mob violence, and, in doing so, were no

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Schmitt Reveals Hitlerite Backing For Private Trade

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, Aug. 14—That restoration of general confidence is the only basis on which German economy can hope for recovery found strong emphasis in two week-end speeches.

Hatred and internal quarreling must now end, Dr. Kürt Schmitt, Minister of Economy, declared in his first public speech, delivered to the "German Labor on the Rhine" congress assembled in Cologne. Herr Adolf Hitler's great work, Dr. Schmitt declared, was that he had laid the basis for economic reconstruction.

Dr. Schmitt showed himself a thoroughgoing believer in the idea of competition, without which he sees no sound economy possible. He stressed the necessity for quiet in order that the capital market should function normally.

Dr. Schmitt's speech finds a welcome echo among business leaders since he says that no inroads into private enterprise should be made, but rather that private enterprise will be used in order to develop the Government's great works. Some circles, which had expected the announcement of compulsory reduction of interest of German stock, now declare their conviction that such a thing will not happen.

The need for confidence in industry is also emphasized by Dr. Robert Ley, head of the German "Labor Front," in a speech to National Socialist leaders of the Association for the Introduction of Cooperative Ideas in Industry. German Labor, Dr. Ley declared, would introduce an intensive campaign from Sept. 15, next, so as to explain to employer and employee what the new industrial formation would mean. Distrust must first go.

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Things Present

Have you ever indulged the thought that the Government was investing a bit too generously in keeping an army of young man in the forests? Read "A Close-Up of the Conservation Corps" on the Editorial page. Note, too, that the Casual Day is close by.

The youngsters will welcome a Marigold story by the author of the Milly-Molly-Mandy series. Children's page.

William Dana Orcutt, author of prominence, tells us the true story of the Gettysburg Address, on the Home Forum page.

Cultured writers continue to use "who" and "which" to introduce restrictive clauses. Who, then, is the Word a Day to denounce the practice? See the discussion on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education page (with its article in the Puppets series), the Home Building and Gardening page (with its Hobbies column), and another Number puzzle.

Eagle Evaders Rouse Ire Of Roosevelt and Johnson; British Business Picks Up

Employment Swings Up When It Should Be Falling Off

Travel by Railway Shows Big Advance

Public Sentiment Responds to Definite Upgrade to Cheer Whole Nation

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Aug. 14—There can be no doubt about it, business here is on the upgrade. It can be proved by statistics pictured in graphs and, better indication still, in the general bearing of the people. There are still black spots, as, for instance, in the coal trade, shipbuilding and export business. But these are exceptions, not the rule as was the case a year ago.

A graph entitled "Index of Business Activity," published in the latest issue of the Economist, Aug. 5, shows the tide began to turn in the third quarter of last year. Since then there has been a steady upward trend—slow certainly, but unfaltering.

Latest post office returns, which always correspond closely to business conditions, tell the same story. The number of letters posted began to increase the moment the trade-tide turned, namely last September, after going down month after month from October, 1930. The estimated post office surplus for the current year is the largest in its history.

Unemployment returns as of July 24 published here Aug. 9 show steady improvement each month since February. On July 24 there were 500,000 fewer unemployed than during the previous six months, and more than 550,000 more actually in employment, which is taken to mean that 50,000 boys and girls leaving school found jobs during this period.

Offsets Seasonal Decrease

Figures are all the more satisfactory because there is generally a big seasonal rise in unemployment about this time of the year. In the corresponding period last year, for example, the total rose by more than 64,000. This year the rise June 26 to July 24 was only 5000 although 26,000 workers on vacation were technically counted as unemployed.

A curious feature of statistics is that although employment in retail trades in May and June, 1933, was higher than in the corresponding months of 1932, retailers' stocks and sales were both lower. The Board of Trade Journal for July 27 records an increase of about 1.5 per cent in retail employment for each month of the June quarter. On the other hand, stocks at cost were 5.5 per cent lower in June, 1933, than in June, 1932. Sales, allowing for the smaller number of working days this June were fractionally lower. For May and June together the decrease was 2 per cent.

The inference is that retailers reduced their staffs to a minimum during the slump months, and are now making ready for a resumption of buying activity on the part of the public.

Justification for this optimism is found in traffic returns for the "bank" holiday Aug. 7. Despite the phenomenal increase in the number of motor vehicles, both private and plying for hire, railroads report heavier traffic than any year since the "peak" year of 1923.

Much More Travel

It is estimated that the number of holiday passengers carried by railroads, buses and coaches increased several millions compared with last year. Practically every railroad station recorded more tickets sold than in the previous year. While an exact computation is impossible the increase appears to have been between 30 and 40 per cent partly, but no means entirely, attributable to wonderful weather.

While these facts are encouraging, it is generally felt it would be a mistake to think that nation-wide prosperity is just around the corner. Imports statistics for the second quarter of the year, published here July 20, show that although trade had improved compared with the first quarter, it was 3.8 per cent below the corresponding period last year. Exports were 4.6 less than first quarter, 9.6 less than last year.

Broadly speaking, however, statistics appear to indicate a tendency to produce more at home, and consequently, both buy and sell less

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College Head Takes Up Code for Shoes

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Bachrach

Stanley King

President Amherst College

The Tide of Recovery

Beginning today, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *will present, from time to time, brief summaries of developments showing the tide of recovery throughout the world.*

Evidences of the industrial awakening throughout the world are increasing. Some are quite marked. Others are slowly making themselves apparent.

Dispatches from Canada, Great Britain, South America and throughout the United States testify to the scope and substance of the recovery movement.

National industrial recovery which slowed up last week to catch its breath after four soaring months, has resumed the advance at a steadier if slower gait. The vertical rise appears less uniform. High peaks are being scaled off a bit, but business analysts regard it as a good sign that the basic rise is broadening out on a generally firmer level. Supply's big lead is being whittled down by the quickened pace of demand.

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The Buying Need

Expanding distribution, wholesale and retail, has been noticeably wider. Wall Street observers hold that the rise rests on a real need for more merchandise rather than a speculative urge to beat out a general upswing in price trends. The latest weekly report of electric power output shows a rise of 15 per cent above the corresponding period last year. Railway car loadings gained 23 per cent last week. Automobile production slowed down a trifle. The yawning fires under expanding industry sent bituminous coal production up 62 per cent.

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Shaking the Buckeye Tree

Blossoming business in Ohio has sent the employment index—using 1926 as a natural level—soaring within 30 per cent of normal. Between 100,000 and 125,000 workers returned to jobs in that State during four months ended July 31, Ohio State University's business research bureau estimates. Figures were reckoned before the NRA campaign. But with the Blue Eagle now perched in the Buckeye tree—just watch Ohio's employment index climb!

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Railroading's Green Light

American industry, far from the soot and sound of the roundhouse, will find plenty to cheer about by reading the barometer of American railroads—freight car loadings. Railway Age, published in Chicago, says business in July was the best in 18 months. Editorially, it assumes that the rails will earn in excess of half a billion dollars the latter half of the year. Free of serious labor wrangles, with rates on basic commodities well stabilized, railroad companies foresee a clear track for the Rail Recovery Express.

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Recovery Long Distance

Yesterday's luxury is today's necessity. That is the reason telephone and telegraph companies are

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Green Fields From Peat Bogs Come Through Soil Research in the Hebrides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Barren peat land is being turned into verdant fields of clover, rye, grass and oats in the Hebridean Island of Lewis, as a result of soil research experiments by the North of Scotland College of Agriculture.

Hitherto the peat soil of this island has been almost impossible to cultivate. By means, however, of a system of wooden drainage of boxes which run into a main ditch, sections of land have been reclaimed, and by merely scraping the surface, and dressing with lime or shell sand, crops of grass and clover have been produced for pasturing live stock. A good dairy stock can now be maintained, depending for winter crop on rye grass, clover and oats. The shell sand has been found to give as good results as the lime.

The Isle of Tiree is more fertile, and was used as a granary by the monks of Iona in olden times. Rye is raised there in considerable quantities, and within living memory flax was grown on the island. Visitors may still sit down to a table spread with a cloth woven from this native flax. There is also good grazing ground, and wild flowers abound, although trees are practically non-existent.

President and NRA Head Discuss Steps to Put Teeth in Agreement

Fully Cognizant Of Many Evasions

With 10,000,000 Workers Under Codes, They Seek Tightening Up

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—Signers of the blanket code are going to be made to comply with the spirit of the code as well as the letter.

With 10,000,000 workers estimated under the "Blue Eagle," President Roosevelt and Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson undertook today to implement the code to compel something more in compliance with its terms than has, in a great many instances, been apparent throughout the country.

General Johnson has already warned the country that he is prepared to act against those who fail to live up to their agreements. Returning from a speaking engagement in St. Louis he was immediately summoned to the White House where it is understood he urged on the President immediate punitive action against the slackers and "chiselers."

General Johnson's request for authority to free the claws of his blue eagle and open a drive for stricter compliance with the terms of the recovery codes marked the beginning of a crucial week in the history of the Administration's gigantic attack on the forces of economic stagnation.

Many Codes Still Unsigned

With the deadline, Sept. 1, less than three weeks away and a vast number of codes still to be concluded, the President is throwing his weight into the fight in a superhuman effort to bring all the major industries under their own codes before the end of the week so that the balance of time may be devoted to clearing up the scores of minor codes and perfecting those already in operation.

According to recovery administration estimates between 7,500,000 and 10,000,000 workers have already been brought under the protection of the "Blue Eagle." But this is not enough to satisfy the Administration. The increase in employment has not kept pace with rising production and prices, and it is frankly recognized that prodigious efforts must be made if Sept. 1 is to witness a successful conclusion to the drive for enrollment of all American industry under the banners of the recovery administration.

The major problem for the week is final completion of steel, coal, and oil codes. The first two of these are still outside the fold of the "Blue Eagle" and the last is only under a temporary modified form of the President's reëmployment agreement.

Steel and Oil Due

Steel will appear for hearings on its case tomorrow and oil on Thursday. No solution is yet in sight in the coal situation—several important units still refusing to end their nonunion labor policy and defying the Administration to force them into line. The same problem is also dividing the Roosevelt recovery forces and the steel industry, although the distance to be covered in the achievement of a satisfactory compromise is not so far and General Johnson's chiefs are confident of an early compromise.

Price fixing presents the crux of the oil problem. Major producers are insisting that the Government prescribe prices that would assure them a return sufficient to meet the higher costs of increased wages and shorter work-weeks. General Johnson is opposed to this, but his experts have taken the problem under advisement and hope to have a solution ready by Thursday, when 24 leaders of the industry are scheduled to meet with him.

Meanwhile, however, the President has taken over personal command of the recovery drive and the decision rests in his hands. Immediately on his return from a short vacation at Hyde Park he plunged into the recovery situation and spent the week-end in conference with officials responsible for the economic situation of the nation.

Discusses Coal Code

From Mr. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior and administrator of the $3,300,000,000 public works program, he sought to learn how that phase of the drive for employment of the nation's idle was progressing.

Immediately after conferring with Mr. Ickes, the President summoned Mr. Kenneth M. Simpson, deputy recovery administrator who has been in charge of the steel and bituminous codes of fair competition, still in the formative stages, Mr. Simpson presided over hearings on both of these codes and is now carrying on delicate and difficult negotiations with these industries which appear to present greater problems than almost any other.

The first three days of President Roosevelt's week interim here between vacations at Hyde Park are being devoted to a general survey

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Johnson Places NRA Success In Hands of Women

Declares They as Buyers Can Put 'Blue Eagle' on Everything Sold

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 14 (AP)—Straight-speaking Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson flew into the Middle West yesterday with a plea for the President's reëmployment program and explained that its success depended upon coöperation of the "people in each town" and, in the last analysis, upon the women.

"Already the ranks of the idle are thinning," he said.

To the quoted assertion of skeptic that "there are 'Blue Eagles' everywhere, but the employers that show them are cheating," the National Recovery Administrator assured a crowd of 15,000 persons that action against the "unimportant chiseling fringe" will come later.

"There is one sure reason for success," he said. "This is a move to bring happiness back to homes and homes are the peculiar province of our wives and our sisters and our mothers. It is they who have borne the brunt of this four years' blight on decency in living. And they are the purchasing agents of America.

"It is said that women do 80 per cent of buying. It is more accurate to say they do—or in some measure control—100 per cent of our buying. This whole venture is in the hands of our women. It is they who can put the 'Blue Eagle' on everything that stands or moves in trade and commerce.

"Our cause could not be in surer hands. Men might argue about how many business angels could stand on the point of an economic needle—and let the chance go by, but a woman in defense of the support of her home is about as safe for trifiers as a lioness at the door of a den of cubs.

"The job of any woman in this program is a very vital, active and definite one. In the first place she should insist on a display of the 'Blue Eagle' by every supplier of her home.

"But that is not enough—already we have heard some boasting of manufacturers. 'We don't need the "Blue Eagle." Our dealers' Eagle will cover sales of our goods.'

"Oh, ye of little sense. It makes no difference whether it is an automobile or a package of pins, women will ask for the manufacturer's Eagle on radiator caps or maker's package and no $30,000,000 corporation will be permitted to cover its omissions behind the self-sacrifice of a $30,000 dealer.

"But mere passive coöperation of women is not enough. It is not an easy job to get an idea—even as simple as that of the 'Blue Eagle'—into the minds of everybody in every nook and cranny of a nation as great as this in 30 days.

"It is to the intelligent women of the country that NRA appeals to see to it that there shall be not one of their sisters in their community who does not know and understand what must be done to put her menfolk back on somebody's pay roll. In every city, town and hamlet in this land there should be a local committee charged with the duty of carrying our great President's program into effect."

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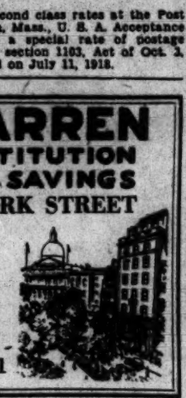
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance

Interest Begins
SEPT. 11

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NEW YORK
Seventh Avenue at 50th Street

Round World Book Honors Long Service

By the Associated Press

Washington, Aug. 14

A BOOK, the pages of which had traveled around the world to collect the signatures of 1300 foreign service aides, has been presented as a fortieth anniversary of service gift to Mr. Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State.

The album, bound in hand-tooled leather, contained several hundred pages. More than a year ago the work of securing signatures throughout the world began. Pages were mailed to central points in the various continents and finally were assembled in Antwerp.

Phoenix Votes Down Change

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHOENIX, Ariz.—At a special election called for the purpose, the electors of Phoenix have determined against a change from the commission-city manager system of local government and against a proposal to revert to the former system of election of aldermen from wards. The plan was fought vigorously by the city government, which brought out a ticket of 14 freeholders, to serve in the event the voters might wish modification of the city charter.

Raid in Yarmouth Is Challenge To 'Fixed' Security

End of 'Protection' Puts Illegal Attractions at High Price

Uniformed troopers at doors and windows hemming in some 350 guests and 34 employees of a Cape Cod "club" shattered a belief that "fixing" can stop the working of law and order.

Whatever the foundation for the flimsy belief of security that underlay the shrill hilarity of the Casa Madrid at Yarmouth, Mass., in the early hours of yesterday morning, the set-up was regarded as perfect by many on the inside. The Casa Madrid was operated by the Yarmouth Beach Club. The beach club numbered among its incorporators an associate justice, a clerk of the Barnstable district court, a selectman of the town, and the town surveyor.

For doormen the Casa Madrid used eight men in the uniform of special policemen, sworn to uphold the laws of their community and country. It looked like a very good set-up.

The blue-clad troopers whose presence stilled a jazz band, the rattle of chips, the whir of the roulette wheel, the clink of glasses, were public servants of the 350 citizens whom they were rounding up.

The taxes paid by these 350 citizens helped to support the service, to clothe them in blue uniforms, to have them within call if a racketeer or extortioner tried to break through the circle of their daily business. What the 350 hadn't wanted, however, was to see these same officers following them when they themselves stepped down into the circle of the gangster, racketeer and extortioner.

Commenting on the raid, Brig.-Gen. Daniel Needham, head of the State Police, said that it was hypocritical for so-called representative citizens to call for law enforcement and then be caught in such places as the raided club.

The crisp word of command that rounded the substantial citizen into the same net that enclosed the tender of the illegal bar, the manipulator of the illicit gambling device, brought that much home to 350 citizens yesterday morning.

Back of this spectacular raid lies the promise of more such activity to come. In the files of the state police are plans of other exits to be closed by the businesslike troopers in blue.

The whole thing has been a merry-go-round. The citizen demands police to give him protection. To evade the law that he pays them to enforce he frequents illegal resorts, which are in reality the rallying grounds for the gangster. Thus the citizen tries to defeat the system his own money supports.

But it is a merry-go-round that can be reversed. A few more raids and the citizen's belief in "fixed" security will vanish. With the security gone, fewer clubs will operate. Fewer rallying places mean fewer crooks and racketeers. The answer to fewer crooks and racketeers is obvious, even to those few who are gullible enough to believe in the honesty of illicit gambling machinery.

Labor Appeals to NRA

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 14 (AP)—After hearing first-hand stories from workmen employed on the Swift River development of the metropolitan water developments, the State Federation of Labor, in its convention here Aug. 10 telegraphed to Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, NRA administrator, asking him to send investigators to check up conditions on the project. General Johnson was asked to do this under the auspices of the National Mediation Council created last week.

Plays Truant

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

'Skippy,' Pet of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Ely

'Skippy' Roams Far, Sees Many Sights, But Has to Return

Skippy is back! From where, nobody exactly knows. But he is back, which is all that matters right now. You see, Skippy, like all good dogs, likes to roam. Well, Skippy roamed!

It wasn't that his yard isn't a good yard. Skippy says his best friends and owners, Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Ely, the former the son of the Governor of Massachusetts, made him the sole proprietor of that yard, and it really has everything that a Scotch terrier should have. Plenty of buried bones and bugs to chase. But fences sometimes are tantalising things. Beyond there are always great possibilities for exploration, and gates don't always shut when they should. And that is just what happened.

So Skippy, being an alert dog, decided to take a little hike—just to make a friend or two. But the hike turned out to be a tour. City streets and houses all look the same somehow. Skippy trotted on. Night came. Morning dawned. Skippy was lost!

Things were pretty quiet back in Skippy's yard. His friends were sad. But newspapers and radio carried the news far and wide. You see, Skippy, being quite a popular dog and more or less of a political dog, couldn't stage such an escapade without its resulting in a lot of publicity. And publicity is good for a lost dog, so it really wasn't long before he was found. A kind lady picked him up away over in Brighton, and returned him to his proprietorship of the Brookline back yard in just about 48 hours after he had deserted it so heartlessly.

It was a grand experience, Skippy says.

In Boston's Two Capitols

Bell Displaces Whistle

One group for whom the newly tuned factory whistles will not blow—the children. Due to the child labor ban in the NRA the abnormal enrollment of pupils in public schools of the last three years will probably be maintained according to a spokesman of the State Department of Education today.

* * *

The department is even preparing for a slight increase this fall. School bells instead of factory whistles, blackboards instead of conveyer belts, desks instead of benches, laughter instead of prematurely somber faces—where are the statistical charts to measure these gains?

* * *

The Passing of Lomasney

Martin Lomasney, who passed on Saturday, was a legend, not only in blue stocking Boston but in the nation. He was such as only a democracy could produce. Out of school early, he walked the Boston streets as a lamp lighter and when he was through his work, crept into the galleries of the theaters and the legislature, where he said he received his education from great political leaders and actors of the day.

* * *

As a Massachusetts legislator, his knowledge of legislative procedure defied the brahmans of Harvard, as a student of municipal finance he could weather the stoutest inquisition of experts without fumbling his cues.

* * *

Though he rose to tremendous political influence in Boston, though things good and bad were said of him, he remained one of those rare figures whose character lifted him above the status of boss to statesmanship not always overt, but always sensed.

* * *

Cheap Taxi to Airport

Disregarding meters is not in a taximan's line, but some Boston drivers are doing it. A small local company, quick to sense profits in plane connections, meets all Maine planes at East Boston, charging 50 cents, flat rate, for the trip.

The metered rate for the same trip averages $1.80 from railroad terminals or down-town hotels by way of the municipal ferry.

* * *

Several larger local taxicab companies, unwilling to be left out in the cold, are telling their drivers to disregard the meter and charge a flat rate of 50 cents to any passenger bound to and from airport to terminals or down-town hotels, too.

* * *

Radio Hatchet Buried

Walter E. (Hap) Myers, New England representative of the National Broadcasting Company, apologizes for his recent denial of radio facilities to the Massachusetts state department of the American Legion for remarks which he alleges "tended to disturb public confidence" in the President.

* * *

His action followed suspension by the state department of the Crosscup-Pishon Post, of which Mr. Myers is a member, for a resolution alleged contrary to the purposes of the national legion program.

* * *

Mr. Myers "regrets that this misunderstanding arose" and assures the state department of his coöperation in any future business with WBZ and WBZA. Mr. Myers' apology follows a letter from M. H. Aylesworth, president of the NBC, to Charles P. Howard, judge advocate.

Building Giant Awakens

Flat on their backs for the last three years the building and engineering trades have arisen, as if on stilts, and shaken themselves wide awake. A contract total of $12,334,800 in New England was reported last week. A year ago in the corresponding week, contracts totaling but $1,732,800 were awarded.

* * *

Last week towered above all other corresponding weeks but one in the last 34 years. Prophets of prosperity rejoice, for recovery in the enterprises calling for basic raw material—steel, lumber, metals—represents the last lap in the prosperity climb.

Mexicans Raise Travel Rates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—By presidential decrees, rates for passenger travel on the National Lines of Mexico have been increased 6½ per cent. A portion of the increased income is destined for the fund for the building of the projected union passenger station and freight depot which will cost approximately 2,000,000 pesos, to be erected on the site of the present "Colonia" station in Mexico, D. F.

Events

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Blarney Kiss," 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50 p. m.
Loew's State—"Tugboat Annie," 12:05, 2:35, 5:00, 7:25, 9:55 p. m.
Tremont—"Camille," 8:15 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum — "Another Language," 12:25, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Affairs of Voltaire," 1:51, 4:43, 7:33, 10:24 p. m.

Summer Theaters

Skowhegan, Maine.—Lakewood Theater, "A Bill of Divorcement," week of Aug. 14.
Bar Harbor, Maine—Criterion Theater, "Home Chat" (new here), by Noel Coward, beginning Aug. 17.
Ogunquit, Maine—Manhattan Repertory Theater Company, "Philip Goes Forth," week of Aug. 14.
Boothbay Harbor, Maine—Theater in the Woods, "The Devil" (new), week of Aug. 14.
Peterborough, N. H.—Mariarden Theater, "A Locked Door," beginning Aug. 17.
Tamworth, N. H.—The Barnstormers, "The Youngest"; Tamworth, Holderness, Franconia, Intervale and Wolfeboro, week of Aug. 14.
Stockbridge—Berkshire Playhouse, "Love Flies in the Window" (new), week of Aug. 14.
Cohasset—South Shore Playhouse, "Meet My Sister" (musical), with Bettina Hall, week of Aug. 14.
West Falmouth—Beach Theater, "Spring in Autumn" (new here), with Blanche Yurka, beginning Aug. 16.
Dennis — Cape Playhouse, "Survival" (new), with Bert Lytell, week of Aug. 14.
Provincetown — Wharf Theater, "The Racket," week of Aug. 14.

Events Tomorrow

Kiwanis Club: Luncheon meeting, Boston City Club, 12:15.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Blarney Kiss," 1:50, 3:50, 5:50, 7:50, 9:50 p. m.
Loew's State—"Tugboat Annie," 12:05, 2:35, 5:00, 7:25, 9:55 p. m.
Loew's Orpheum — "Another Language," 12:25, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50 p. m.
Metropolitan—"The Affairs of Voltaire," 11:00 a. m., 1:51, 4:42, 7:33, 10:24 p. m.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays, when the museum is closed. Sundays 1 to 5. Exhibitions: "Vanishing India," by Stowitts; Portrait Engravings of the seventeenth century; nineteenth century Engravings. Modern French paintings lent by Robert Treat Paine 3d. Etchings by F. L. Griggs.

Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Will be closed during the month of August. It will reopen on Sept. 2.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Water colors by Homer, Sargent and Macknight. French drawings of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Masterpieces of graphic art. Recent gifts from the Republic of Spain; Iberian bronzes and pottery and sculpture.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also specially arranged garden court exhibition of sculpture by Boston Artists. Also exhibition of a collection of German advertising posters. Through Aug. 17.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30. Life in a rock-tide pool, water and land birds of North America, moths and butterflies, foreign birds, pottery making in Pueblo Land, Indian baskets, 350 old-fashioned modern, foreign and novelty dolls, figurines showing customs of vanishing India.

Goodman-Walker Gallery — Miscellaneous exhibition of prints and drawings.

Vose Galleries—Paintings and sculpture by Massachusetts artists. Throughout the summer.

Grace Horne Galleries—General summer exhibitions.

Cassen Galleries—General summer shows.

Foster Brothers—General summer exhibition.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Audubon prints of bird life.

W. J. Gardiner Galleries—Recent water colors by Vladimir Povlosky.

Helman's Print Shop—General summer exhibitions.

Doll & Richards—General summer exhibitions.

Scharvee Studio—General print show.

J. F. Olsson Company Galleries, Cambridge—Exhibition of etchings by Mary J. Coulter, Jeanette A. Stewart, Carl Wingate, Philip Plaistridge and Frederic W. Gardiner.

Robbins Memorial Library, Arlington—Exhibition of oil paintings and block prints by Charles Morton. Through Aug. 31.

Boston Art Club—Members' Group exhibition. Through Aug. 19.

The Architects' Shop—Water colors of New England by Robert Fuller Jackson. Through Aug. 18.

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weekly from $21
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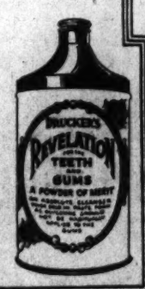

NRA
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Buy Quality
Fanny Farmer
CANDIES
5-33

Chinese Laundry Hindering Codes, Association Holds

Consumers Urged to Help Meet NRA Problems by Patronage

Is the Chinese laundry to thwart an American Recovery program in the laundry field?

This was the pressing question put to the New England Recovery Board today by the laundry owners of Massachusetts.

These small shops with their lights burning sometimes until after midnight present the Laundry Association with their own peculiar problem of sweatshop. The Laundry Owners Bureau of Boston and the Massachusetts Laundry Owners Association through their representatives asked how these Chinese laundries, which work 16 or more hours a day, are to be disciplined into agreement with the code.

Mr. Hugh D. Butler, district chairman, declared it was a consumer problem, that consumers should patronize only Blue Eagle laundries. Laundry officials expressed doubt as to the possibility of bringing the Chinese laundrymen under the code.

It is expected that the Chinese will claim exemption on the basis that the personnel in their shops represent partners or relatives working all on an employer's basis.

Wages Besides Tips

As the restaurant code, modified by the President, was published today, it became apparent that revolutionary changes were being daily wrought in long-established business practices. No longer under the code will waitresses be primarily dependent on their tips. The code calls for a minimum hourly rate ranging from 23 cents to 28 cents in addition to all gratuities. All compensation is to be in cash. Arbitrary deductions from waitresses' pay for meals at the restaurants are not to be permitted.

According to estimates, the New England district pay rolls of laundries will increase by about 10 per cent, early in October, as the seasonal improvement in business materializes. Annual pay rolls in New England now are about $15,000,000. The code of the laundry owners, temporarily pending acceptance of the permanent code, calls for 45 hours a week at 28½ cents per hour.

In Greater Boston some 200 laundries are listed, yet there are only about 50 or so legitimate plants, the others being individuals who own a truck or sedan and start a laundry business acting as a free lance agent of some power or steam laundry.

No Increase in Prices

Better-class laundries will not have to increase their prices to customers when using the code, the laundry owners representative said today at the NRA headquarters.

In the meantime the candy industry of Boston went on the blanket code today, in accordance with the resolutions of the New England section of the National Candy Manufacturers' Association. Four out of about 50 such manufacturers were unable to apply the code before Sept. 1. They expect to put on 20 to 25 per cent more employees this fall, owing to the usual increase in business and the operating of the code.

At Cambridge, the plan of the New England Confectionery Company today put all its 761 employees on higher wages, regardless of those actually affected by the code, it was stated at the NRA headquarters. Under the new plan, 32½ cents an hour will be the minimum or about 5 cents higher than was previously paid. Office workers will get $5 a week more and will work 5½ days. They have been working only 5 days. These changes add about 10 per cent to the pay roll at once, it was estimated.

Agreements Pour In

Agreements received at the NRA headquarters Saturday from 4108 employers, representing 59,507 employees, bring the total to 21,620 employers and 582,176 employees. Estimated totals today are 4500 employers and 65,000 employees.

"Men and women going back to work in New England under the 'Blue Eagle' banner, children playing at home—that is the meaning of the first two weeks of the President's reëmployment agreement with New England employers," Mr. Butler declared in a summary statement.

New England employers have not let down, he said, in the steady flow of agreements they have poured into headquarters at the rate of 6000 or 7000 a day.

Discussing the consumer drive to buy only "Blue Eagle," Mr. Butler said retailers complying with the code are permitted to purchase consumer emblems and cards, and issue them on receipt of consumer pledges.

In the meantime complaints continue, according to Miss Margaret Wiseman, secretary of the Massachusetts Consumers' League. Such confusion is displayed by employees that the state committee should send out clear information of each man's rights and responsibilities under the code to each employee.

Rumblings of incipient strikes continue, she declared. She urged that arbitration machinery be set in efficient motion before the need for adjustment from the temporary code to the permanent one comes upon the employers.

Miss Wiseman believes that officials of the act should consider the social as well as the economic implications of the code. Leisure time demands some program for wholesale recreation activities in each community, she declared.

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45 West 35th St.
NEW YORK
Quiet and select, particularly desirable for ladies traveling alone.
Single from $2 Double from $3

Boston-New York
$2
Leave Daily
309 Tremont Street, Boston
Hancock 7307
141 W. 51st Street, New York
Circle 7-3544
9 A. M.—1 P. M.—10 P. M. and 12 midnight
TICKETS SOLD ALL DAY
Hub Motor Coach Line, Inc.

The Tide of Recovery

(Continued from Page 1)

anticipating better business. Wall Street expects an intensive sales campaign throughout the country with salesmen lugging samples to the door to show home owners the latest thing in French 'phones to fill the gap in the hall left by the telephone disconnected during the depression. Installations are more than 2,000,000 below their 1930 peak with about 17,000,000 stations in service. The disconnection tide is turning. Experts believe installations will exceed the come-and-get-it barrage by the end of the year. People ringing up the corner grocer or ringing up Paris, are ringing up the cash register for the telephone company and its pay roll.

* * *

Reading the Curves

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Intricate curves on business graphs indicate that business in the British Isles is on the upgrade. The Economist, on London news stands Aug. 5, carried a graph outlining the trend which shows the industrial tide began to turn in the third quarter of last year and that there has been a slow but unfaltering climb ever since.

British business banks on post office returns corresponding closely to business activities. The number of letters posted slumped month after month from October, 1930. Last September the tide of letters turned upward. The lagging coal trade, shipbuilding, export shipping are a drag on the recovery movement. Otherwise business men are bucked up by graphographers' upward curving lines. But the nation in general takes hope from something more tangible than checkered lines. By the end of July half a million more workers had been enlisted from the ranks of unemployed. It shows in people's faces.

* * *

Argentina's Hard Facts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Arg.—Imports of iron and steel products into Argentina during the first five months this year jumped 17 per cent as compared with the same period last year. In sending these figures to the Department of Commerce in Washington, Assistant Trade Commissioner Jule B. Smith backs up reports of better business in Argentina with hard facts.

* * *

Cornering the Corner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAINT JOHN, N. B.—Industry in New Brunswick is catching up with prosperity's elusive corner. The rugged province on the Bay of Fundy looks to the tall timber as its chief industrial resource. Lumbering operations are making big strides. The number of unemployed has been reduced 50 per cent in the north woods. Municipal relief costs in Saint John dropped more than $8000 in June, while the number of aid recipients was 750 less than the previous month. With Saint John planning to start a big building campaign soon, relief administrators believe the strain on the taxpayers' pocketbooks will be greatly eased.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight; Tuesday fair; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate westerly winds.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, slightly cooler in southeast portion tonight; Tuesday fair; not so cool in north portion.

Maine: Partly cloudy, possibly preceded by showers in north and east portion tonight; Tuesday fair; not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire, Vermont and Connecticut: Partly cloudy, continued cool tonight; Tuesday fair; not so cool.

Rhode Island: Partly cloudy, slightly cooler tonight; Tuesday fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest and north winds over south portion and fresh southwest shifting to west over north portion; partly overcast weather tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Local showers over north portion beginning of week, local showers Wednesday or Thursday and again end of week; slightly cooler beginning of week and again about Thursday; warmer Wednesday and again Friday and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	72	80	Montreal	62	74
Bismarck	52	88	Nantucket	70	76
Boston	69	84	New Orleans	82	92
Buffalo	66	76	New York	68	74
Calgary	64	84	Norfolk, Va.	74	94
Charleston	82	90	North Platte	62	82
Chicago	60	72	Philadelphia	72	90
Cincinnati	62	88	Phoenix, Ariz.	84	110
Denver	62	80	Pittsburgh	66	84
Eastport, Me.	58	62	Portland, Me.	64	74
Hatteras	84	88	Raleigh	74	92
Honolulu, T.H.	74	...	St. Louis	70	82
7 p.m. Aug. 13		80	St. Paul	60	78
Helena, Mont.	60	88	Salt Lake City	78	98
Huron, S. D.	62	84	San Francisco	56	72
Jacksonville	80	94	SantaFe, N.M.	60	84
Kansas City	68	86	Seattle	58	84
Key West	84	92	Tampa	82	92
Los Angeles	66	96	Washington	68	94
Memphis	72	86	Wichita, Kan.	64	90
Miami, Fla.	84	90	Williston, N.D.	60	88

A—9 a. m. Aug. 14.
B—Maximum Aug. 13.

The temperature at 2:30 was 72.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 6:54 p. m., Tuesday 7:32 a. m.
Height of tides 8.5 feet, 7.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:18 p. m.

British Business Is On the Upgrade

(Continued from Page 1)

abroad than heretofore. Confirmation of this theory is found in the fact that twice as many new factories were opened as were closed in 1932.

Total Still Staggering

But the number out of work still reached the formidable total of 2,442,175 on July 24. Twenty-two per cent of these have been unemployed more than a year, 55 per cent less than three months, another 11 per cent between three and six months.

Coal mining and shipbuilding are mainly responsible for the long period of unemployment. And not only are an unprecedented number of miners still out of work, but the coal trade has not participated as yet in the widespread and encouraging rise in wholesale sterling prices which, according to a speaker in the House of Commons July 10, ranged from 20 to 100 per cent in a number of important commodities such as tea, copper, cotton, tin and rubber.

But despite these dark spots the Economist, in its latest number, is able to say on the evidence of 16 indices of business activity compiled monthly over a period of nine years, first that the "1924 level of business activity broadly has been maintained through the worst of the depression." Second, "that the index shows unmistakable signs of recovery during the last few months."

Cotton Tax to Be Offset

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—Price adjustments to offset the processing tax of 4 2-10 cents on a pound of cotton will be made by the United States Rubber Products, Inc., subsidiary of the U. S. Rubber Company. It announced to customers it would make advances only on those lines on which higher costs necessitate a rise.

Summer Clearance
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Women's Shoes
$2.95—$4.95—$6.95
HOSIERY
of all types at
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SIX GENERATIONS OF SHOE RETAILING
SINCE 1797
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Ask about the three convenient ways to pay.
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Gladding's Quality
Sheets and Cases
Chosen from a score of leading makes as our ideal in Quality and Serviceability for discerning women.

	Plain	Hemstitched		Plain	Hemstitched
72x108 *Sheets*	1.30	1.50	36x38½ *Cases*	30c	42¢
81x108 *Sheets*	1.40	1.60	42x38½ *Cases*	32c	45¢
90x108 *Sheets*	1.50	1.70	45x38½ *Cases*	35c	47¢

Gladding's
PROVIDENCE

Fascist Conflict Causes Austrian And German Rift

Becomes More a Struggle Between Two States Rather Than Parties

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Conflict between the Austrian National Socialists and the Austrian Government, which continues in spite of drastic measures by the police, has developed into a warfare of words and music between Austria and Germany, on the radio, in forests, mountains, summer resorts, along the state borders and in crowded city streets. It is predominantly not a struggle between two local parties, but between two states.

Several times recently, according to police reports, airplanes coming from Germany have dropped anti-Government and pro-National Socialist leaflets in Austrian cities. In addition, prominent German Hitlerite leaders have frequently broadcast from Munich speeches in which they endeavor to incite their Austrian listeners to legal and illegal activity against the Dollfuss Government here.

To arouse the Austrian border people, especially those in the Tyrol, who in many respects are more closely connected with southern Germany than with Vienna, German National Socialists have arranged mass demonstrations in towns just across the boundary, with marching, music, speeches through loudspeakers and much flag waving.

Police Claim Proof

Direct participation of German Hitlerite leaders in this agitation is further proved, according to the Vienna police, by confessions, said to have been made by Baron Werner von Alvensleben, a German National Socialist, who has just been arrested here.

Austrian authorities allege that the German Government repeatedly has refused to extradite persons who, alleged to have committed terrorist acts here, have fled across the border.

This international conflict has been further complicated by a number of Austrian Hitlerite leaders, suspected of participation in terrorist acts, having fled into Italy and endeavored to establish a center for their activities in the border town of Tarvis.

The Italian Government, however, has taken prompt action in support of the Dollfuss Government by ordering the fugitives to seek refuge in the interior of Italy, far from the border.

Little Quarter Given

The courts here deal summarily with terrorists, often condemning them to prison within two or three days after they are caught and their guilt proved. Persons defacing government posters are imprisoned for as much as six weeks. Giving of the Hitler greeting with the raised right hand, singing of Hitler songs and wearing of the hooked cross or any other Hitler emblem are strictly forbidden. Active Hitler adherents are being dismissed from the civil service, schools and state positions.

These restrictions have caused the agitation to be carried on largely by young boys whose acts consist chiefly of breaking windows, injuring electric wires and water pipes, writing Hitler slogans on buildings and rocks, destroying government posters, raising flaming Swastikas on mountain tops at night and pasting tiny anti-Jewish stickers on store windows.

Such activities have tended to degrade the movement even in the eyes of its supporters so that though by no means crushed, National Socialism is considered to be weaker than two months ago.

Bronx Century Plant Fails to Bloom on Time

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—With a century plant, like so many other things, the first hundred years are the hardest.

For 100 years the century plant at the Bronx Park botanical gardens has been getting ready to bloom. Two weeks ago was the blooming day, but nothing happened. A big crowd of century plant fans was on hand and went home much disgruntled.

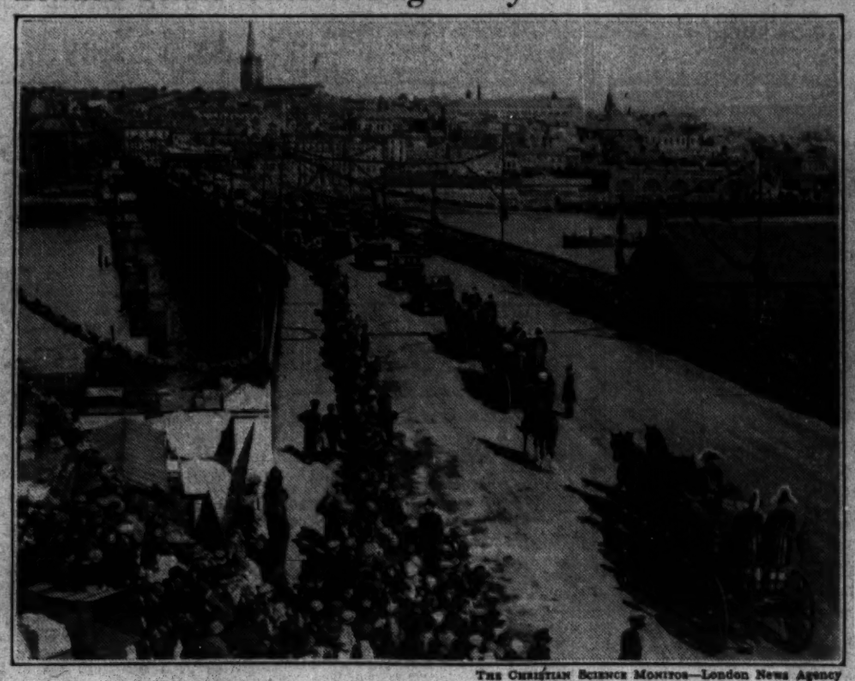
The following Sunday another throng milled about, and still the century plant failed its public.

Mr. T. H. Everett, who was identified as the museum horticulturist, said the flower fans were most unreasonable in demanding that the century plant—Agave Americana to Mr. Everett—should bloom on any special Sunday. He held that after 100 years a century plant cannot be expected to do its stuff with the punctuality of, say, the 8:50 into Three Forks Junction.

Uruguay Extends Trade

MOSCOW, Aug. 14 (AP)—Uruguay intends to establish diplomatic representation in Soviet Russia, and Moscow will send a representative to Montevideo, the Foreign Office announced. The increased volume of trade inspired the moves.

London Sends Historic Pageantry to Northern Ireland



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—London News Agency

Lord Mayor and Entourage Open Craigavon Bridge at Londonderry

Mysore Requests Law to Abolish Untouchability

Assembly's Resolution Passes, 111 to 59—Public Held Final Factor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MYSORE, India—A resolution asking the Government of India to introduce legislation immediately for abolition of untouchability in Mysore was passed by a majority of 111 votes to 59 by the Mysore Representative Assembly recently.

The proposal is animated by the same sentiments as those bills which the Indian Legislative Assembly is to be asked to consider at its next meeting.

The Mysore Government's spokesman made it clear that so far as that state is concerned the Government does not recognize untouchability. The untouchables have equal rights to the use of public institutions and facilities such as schools, wells and roads, and the Government will see that no obstacles are placed in the way of their enjoyment of such rights.

But the Government is not all powerful, it was pointed out. It cannot enforce laws in the face of public opinion and any law concerning admission of untouchables into temples, opposed as it would be by large numbers of people actuated by convictions no less sincere than those desirous of seeing the temples thrown open to untouchables, could not be wholly effective.

The large majority by which the resolution was approved in the Representative Assembly cannot be accepted as a sure proof that public opinion supports the change. The day is awaited when the ban on untouchables entering temples will be removed, but it is not expected to come as the result of legislation. Public opinion, in this case the opinion of the majority of worshipers at the temples concerned, will be the deciding factor. Mahatma Gandhi recognizes this and by his last fast sought to convince, persuade or intimidate those who are opposed to the removal of untouchability into acceptance of his views.

Much is seen to depend upon the untouchables themselves. By their ways of living they will be able to command the respect of their communities as to compel a change of attitude toward them.

One important reason for refraining from resorting to the use of coercive legislation for the amelioration of untouchability was emphasized by Mr. S. P. Rajagopalacharia at the Mysore Assembly.

"Economically," he said, "the untouchables have to subsist on the patronage of other Hindus and the case of the Harijans (untouchables) would suffer in the event of an economic and social boycott."

Many untouchables have already felt the force of such boycotts. When, encouraged by reform propagandists, they have sought to defy local taboos, they have found themselves deprived of employment, denied house accommodation, or unable to obtain the necessities of life.

Continentals Visit Britain

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Many large parties of contineneal visitors are spending holidays in Great Britain this summer. More than 1000 Frenchmen arrived in July to tour Devon and then to cross to Ireland for a visit to the lakes of Killarney. About 900 Frenchmen toured Scotland at the end of July, and several thousand Belgians recently came over for a day's sightseeing in London.

French Call City 'Rockefellerville'; To Cost $20,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORT JEROME, France—"Rockefellerville-on-the-Seine" is the nickname which the Norman peasants have given to this American-built city that is costing about $20,000,000 to construct.

Already, some 3500 men are employed in the refineries of Port Jerome, which are owned and operated by the Standard Franco-Americaine de Raffinage," a subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. When completed, as it is expected to be by Jan. 1, 1934 the Port Jerome refineries will have an annual capacity of approximately 1,000,000 tons.

A few years ago, Port Jerome was but a bit of landscape bordering the Seine River; today it has become a thriving industrial center. It covers 458 acres, has six miles of roadway and an equal mileage of railroad line and approximately 100 buildings of all sorts.

Since the site chosen for the refineries was uninhabited, it was necessary to construct a workers' city. The 130 residences which are completed or under construction are later to be increased to 500. The workers' city has schools, a bachelors' hotel and playgrounds, and it will eventually be equipped with a community hall, a gymnasium and other similar amenities. At present the city cannot accommodate all the workers at Port Jerome and so 33 motorbuses are in daily use bringing the workmen from near-by villages.

Rheims, Fontainebleau and Versailles have been assisted by Mr. Rockefeller in carrying out their reconstruction and restoration projects; and now Port Jerome is receiving a very practical gift—work for thousands of men.

Ontario Assists Its Home Owners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Home owners who are on relief will be given further assistance by the Ontario Government, and will now receive the same assistance as unemployed tenants, it was recently announced by the Provincial Premier, Mr. George S. Henry, following an order-in-Council approved by the Premier and his Cabinet.

Under this new order the home owner who is without employment will get 150 per cent of his taxes, as well as light and water. This amount is given to tenants. Previously the home owner only received 100 per cent of his taxes but not water and light.

This expenditure, which will be shared equally by the Federal Government, the Provincial Government and the municipality affected, will mean an additional gross expenditure of $1,000,000 in Ontario.

Peasants Flock To Londonderry Bridge Opening

Witness Notable Pageant in Which London Pays Unusual Honor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDONDERRY, Northern Ireland—Peasants have just flocked here to see brilliant London pageantry complete with Lord Mayor, sheriffs, state coaches and liveried retainers, transported from the British capital into Irish soil for the first time in history. The occasion was the opening of the £300,000 bridge over the River Foyle.

The structure was named by the Lord Mayor of London the Craigavon Bridge in honor of the Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, Viscount Craigavon. The visit of Sir Percy Greenaway, London's Lord Mayor, and his retinue, has been hailed by Northern Ireland as a great honor to its people and as further strengthening the 300-year-old link connecting Londonderry with London.

The flight of the rebel Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnel in 1607 left the broad acres of Ulster to the English Crown and the great "Plantation" of Ulster by English and Scottish settlers by James I followed. More than 750,000 acres of fertile soil, which had been neglected by turbulent Irish clansmen, were colonized by the settlers who formed the "Ulster" of the present day and developed one of the most fertile areas in the British Empire inhabited by a people proud of their connection with Great Britain and the Empire.

The land between Derry and Coleraine was given to the City of London which formed an Irish Society for its development. This society with its governor, deputy governor and aldermen of London still exists. Part of the land of the O'Neills, O'Cahans, O'Hagans and O'Quins was given to the Irish Society, which subdivided it between the 11 or 12 London livery companies like the Mercers, Skinners, Fishmongers, Goldsmiths, Merchant Tailors, Clothworkers, Drapers and Grocers Livery Companies.

The land that was given to the Livery Companies has been sold in recent years to the tenants on favorable terms under various Irish land acts, but the Irish Society of London still retains the greater portion of the land on which Londonderry and Coleraine are built. The greater portion of the revenue received by the society as landlord has been used in developing the property, building schools and making grants to various charitable, philanthropic, and public services in the district.

Toledo in Spain Extends Hands Across Sea to American Toledo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID — Citizens of Toledo, Spain, are stretching out hands of friendship in real earnest to their brother citizens of Toledo, Ohio. Nearly 100 Spanish Toledans are busy exchanging correspondence, mostly with students of Spanish in America's city. Among the most eager correspondents are a number of officers at the Military Academy and many cadets.

From a collection of huts in the early centuries of the Christian era Toledo grew under the wings of the Roman eagle to a city of material prosperity as the capital of Carpetania. It fought against the fury of the Vandal, fell into the hands of the Visigoths and became the seat of the Gothic court. A venerable Israelite threw the gates open to Moorish hosts. Today, men continue to marvel at the antiquity of Toledo, once the seat of the Kings of Castile, into which are infused Gothic, Arabic and Christian styles of architecture.

The residents of this old city have now established a "Committee for Relations with Toledo, Ohio," its namesake in the United States. Dr. Gregorio Marañon, the Spanish intellectual, is honorary president and Don Adoracion Gomez Camarero, editor of El Castellano, a Toledo newspaper, is chairman. The membership includes two members of the city council.

At the suggestion of Dr. Marañon, the committee is sponsoring a project to name one of the most typical of its narrow and winding Moorish streets "Calle de Toledo de Ohio," and another to grant the Gold Medal of the city to the Mayor of Toledo, Ohio. A delegation of the city plans to visit Mr. Claude G. Bowers, United States Ambassador in Madrid, soon to inform him of these plans and ask him for any suggestions that he may have.

Other plans of the committee include exchange of students between schools of the two Toledos, and the opening of an exhibition of the American Toledo's industry here, and one of the Spanish Toledo's art industry in Ohio.

The United States Ambassador in Madrid, Mr. Claude G. Bowers, has sent a letter of thanks in which he commends the work done by the Committee for Relations Between Toledo (Spain) and Toledo (Ohio).

Recently the University of Toledo (Ohio) sent its journal to the Mayor of Toledo (Spain), in which were printed sketches and photographs of the historic Spanish city.

The university has as its coat of arms the ancient escutcheon of Toledo during the reign of the Catholic sovereigns, Ferdinand and Isabella. Special permission was granted by the City Council of Toledo (Spain) for its use.

British Labor's Demands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Representatives of some 80,000 workers in the dyeing and finishing section of the textile industry of Great Britain met their employers' representatives here to urge higher wages and a revision of hours. Following amicable sessions the employers' representatives agreed to submit the workers' application to the employers' association for consideration.

Nations on Pacific Pledged to Peace, Conference Holds

(Continued from Page 1)

and West. He described for the benefit of foreign delegates some of the outstanding events in the development of Canada's nationhood, emphasizing the growth of a real Canadian unity which he regarded as proof of the existence of tenacious convictions and interests which hold Canadians together and of capacity for self-governing either inherited or acquired.

As a basis for discussion the program committee of the conference has classified some of the known sources of economic conflict with a view to a thorough ventilation of the views held by the countries concerned, as expressed by the various delegations.

Some of the classifications set down as a guide to the round table discussions are:

1. Trends toward economic self-sufficiency.
2. Relations between regions in different stages of economic development.
3. Group interests, government intervention on behalf of group interests.
4. Direct government interference in private enterprise.
5. Unequal bargaining power among groups.
6. Deficient domestic purchasing power.

The purpose of the discussions, the committee points out, will be to evaluate the effectiveness of international machinery in the light of the economic causes of conflict revealed in the discussions and to consider what changes, if any, are advisable.

One of the questions to be examined will be the effectiveness of international machinery in the economic field. The delegates will be asked to consider first, for example, the effectiveness of such normal agencies as the consular service and routine diplomatic negotiation in adjusting disputes concerning tariffs, allocation of markets, output restriction schemes, migration regulations and navigation laws.

World Issues

Then they will be asked to consider the effectiveness of special machinery, such as international conferences and the agreements proceeding from them; the World Court; shipping conferences; fisheries conventions; the International Postal Union; International Radio and Telegraph Union; frontier commissions; commercial treaties; most-favored nation agreements, cartels, and so on.

Another problem for discussion will be to what extent do the political institutions and policies of the respective countries of the Pacific hinder or facilitate international adjustments in the economic field. For example: States' rights in the United States and Australia; the antitrust laws in the United States; the political situation in China; the governmental machinery or social and economic stratification of Japan; the inter-imperial obligations of the British Commonwealth; the U. S. S. R. monopoly of foreign trade.

The delegates will be asked which of the methods mentioned or what other methods of adjustment can be developed or combined to become major preventives of economic conflict.

While the problem of Manchoukuo will be discussed at the institute, the controversial aspects of the subject will be avoided, it was stated by representatives of the Japanese delegation.

Review of Manchoukuo

"The institute is fundamentally interested in scientific survey and the study of economic, political, social and educational problems of the Pacific area and it is the policy of the institute to restrict all or any discussions of controversy," said the spokesman of the Japanese. "Therefore the question of Manchoukuo will be viewed academically with reference to the problems of natural resources, markets, immigration and similar questions of peaceful development."

Partial closing of the "Open Door" in Manchuria, however, is billed as one of the subjects for discussion in the official program of the conference.

Since its last meeting in Shanghai in 1931 the Institute of Pacific Relations has carried on its research program in problems connected with the Pacific zone and has initiated new projects on those international economic problems which will play a leading part in the Banff discussions.

Library in Mexico Tells of Revolutions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The most complete library on the twentieth century revolutionary movement in Mexico has been assembled and installed in the cultural institute of the National Revolutionary Party in Mexico City.

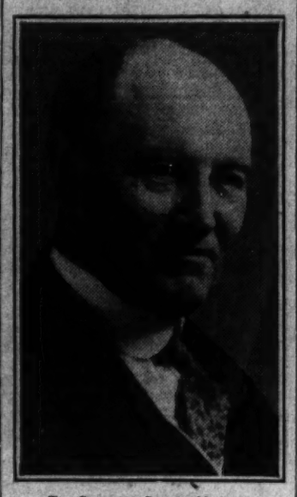
The library, which is said to contain every known work pertaining to the revolutionary movement initiated with the Francisco Madero revolt against the Porfirio Diaz dictatorship, has 270 volumes. Assembling of the collection, which it is claimed is the most complete on the subject in the world, took approximately three years. Besides historical and biographical books, the collection contains numerous controversial essays.

Pict-O-Grams

Answers

1. A mansard roof, one having on all sides two slopes, the lower steeper than the upper
2. Canada.
3. It signifies "Northern Peace."
4. Alcock and Brown, who made the hop from Newfoundland to Ireland.
5. By this amendment the terms of the newly elected President and Vice-President begin at noon of Jan. 3 following the election.

Presides at Opening Of Relations Parley



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© By Milne Studios, Toronto

Sir Robert Falconer

Factory Reforms Are Still Needed, London Finds

Acts at Present Time Said to Present a Bewildering Jumble

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Urgent problems confront British factory reformers despite immense strides in bettering industrial working conditions since government inspection of factories was started just 100 years ago.

This need for further and immediate action was stressed in the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops of Great Britain, just issued here, which records present happenings and outlines the development of reforms in the past century, before which the only check on working conditions was through the ministration of "visitors" selected by the justices of the peace.

In Great Britain, the last consolidated factory act became law in 1901, but the 32 years which have intervened between that time and this have been crowded with industrial developments and, in order to keep pace with these, much piecemeal legislation has been enacted, with the result that the factory acts of the present time represent not so much a code as a mass of definitions, enumerations, exceptions, and injunctions which present a conglomeration extremely bewildering to any but the expert.

In the 248,750 factories and workshops of Great Britain, there is no general requirement for efficient lighting. There is still but little relation between the number of hours admitted by law and the number worked in actual practice. In spite, for instance, of the fact that 48 hours forms the generally accepted working week, women may still be employed, without violation of the law, for 60 hours a week in factories other than those of the textile industry.

With such anomalies successive governments have pledged themselves to deal. Since the last consolidated factory act was drafted, 10 years ago, five governments have professed a zealous desire to pass it into law, but not one of them has reached the point of doing it.

Nevertheless, the historical survey contained in this last factory report, covering such matters as employment, safety, health, welfare, truck, home work, and the like, clearly shows how far, in Great Britain, has progress marched, not only to the betterment of the workers, but to the general enlightenment of employers who have come more to recognize the economic wisdom, as well as the humanity, of the presence of protective, safeguard, and welfare measures in their enterprises.

Dealing with the general aspect of recent conditions, the report states that inspectors concur in the view that the expansion of production at the end of 1931, following the abandonment of the gold standard, was not maintained in most industries, and that a relapse to the previous level of depression occurred during most of 1932, to be followed, however, by a distinct improvement toward the end of the year.

Miller Sets Channel Mark

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Mr. Angus Miller, former naval officer, made a double crossing of the English Channel from Dover recently in his speedboat White Cloud in 1h. 45s. thus breaking the previous record of 65 minutes set by Mr. Kaye Don.

World Students Form League To Revise Treaties

Delegates at Sofia Visit Barbed-Wire Serbo-Bulgarian Border

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA—The first convention of a new international treaty revision league composed of student representatives from Germany, Hungary, the Ukraine, Austria, Switzerland, America, Croatia and Bulgaria has just been held here. Its slogan is "revisionism means peace and anti-revisionism war."

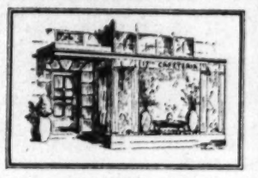
After visiting the Serbo-Bulgarian boundary, which cuts straight through a number of villages and is occasionally protected not only by very well manned posts but also by barbed wire barriers, the delegates returned to Sofia, where they discussed minorities, the European map, ethical borders, and the peace treaties.

At a well attended meeting, the Hungarian delegation presented medals to a Bulgarian professor and an editor who have distinguished themselves in working for treaty revision, and the German delegation announced the presentation of scholarships to a Bulgarian and a Macedonian student, for a year's study in German universities.

A Croatian delegate declared that Bulgarians, Macedonians and Croations are fighting in a common cause against a common oppressor, Belgrade, and appealed to the youth of these three racial groups to join in a common revolutionary crusade.

Delegates from England and America were included at this convention. The new organization is regarded as a counter move to the "Balkan Conferences," held yearly in some Balkan lands, and serves to accentuate the differences between the two groups of European peoples, favoring and opposing treaty revision.

WASHINGTON, D. C.



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Citizens Warning Tammany to Slash Deep in City Costs

Commission Says Salary Cuts Are Necessity in Next Budget

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—A sharp reminder by the Citizens' Budget Commission is before the O'Brien-Tammany mayoralty today that "additional taxes are no substitute for economy" and that drastic governmental retrenchment is imperative if the 1934 budget is to be balanced.

The memorandum comes while the Mayor and his colleagues are canvassing means of raising new revenues, and it raps the city administration for not availing itself of the opportunity the special session of the Legislature now on in Albany affords "to take measures that would greatly benefit the city's credit."

Consideration of new taxes other than for relief should be put aside, it declares, and the administration should address itself first to economy measures, since "the best way to keep expenses within income is not to increase income—that is, taxes—but to reduce expenditures."

Balanced Budget Urged

The city has in reality two financial problems, the commission states, the first having to do with raising funds for unemployment relief; the second, with balancing the 1934 budget.

"Although the city was faced with these two separate and distinct problems, it asked for the special session of the Lekislature to consider only the raising of new taxes for unemployment relief," it continues. "If the city is to function properly next year, the problem of balancing the 1934 budget also demands immediate attention."

To effect a balanced budget for 1934, the report states, it will be necessary to reduce appropriation by about $83,000,000 since it would be desirable to make a 10 per cent reduction in the tax levy below that for 1933 as a relief to citizens and an aid to business and to overcome increases of more than $50,000,000—of which more than $22,000,000 masqueraded as "savings" in the year's budget.

The needed reduction cannot be accomplished, it declared, without the most drastic cuts which will require both enabling legislation from Albany, and the adoption of a definite and far-reaching economy program by the city administration.

They include "the elimination of all dispensable functions and positions and the curtailment of the less essential activities," suspension of mandatory pay increases, revision of the cost of the pension system and government reorganization.

Notes Against Taxes

Even these steps, the report declares, will not effect a balanced 1934 budget unless money is found to redeem the $119,000,000 in short-term notes borrowed against uncollected taxes, which falls due in December. Otherwise this debt must be renewed and the loan paid from taxes collected in 1934.

The total pay roll which may be affected by salary adjustments or the elimination of positions is $318,892,720. The commission holds little hope of considerable reduction in departmental estimates for 1934, with the requests of 45 departments already on record calling for an increase in the aggregate over their current allowances.

British Union to Ask Ban on Child Labor

By the Associated Press

Brighton, Eng., Aug. 14

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S method of dealing with unemployment will be held up as an example to Great Britain at the Trade Union Congress here Sept. 4.

The Boilermakers & Iron and Steel Shipbuilders Society will urge the withdrawal from the labor market of children under 16 years and adults over 65 years and a reduction of working hours.

Mystic Art Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mystic, Conn.

THE ninth annual exhibition of the Mystic Art Association is being held in the new gallery of the society. This year the tone is more serious than that of 1932. Not that the exhibition is unduly solemn; rather that there is more meat and less "artiness" than before. The show suffers, as do all association shows, from a lack of that concentration of character that is to be found in "invited" exhibits, which represent the taste of one person. But it has not, on the other hand, that distressing sameness that marks some shows. There are individuals in Mystic.

But let us award the "Ignoble Prizes" first. These go, we must reluctantly say, to three more than usually gifted painters. The first is Mr. Joel J. Levitt, whose "Charlie" is a fascinating portrait study of a dwarf, surrounded by a still-life background so meaningless as to make the entire picture a waste of effort. The second is Mr. Nat Little, whose "Cosmos," a patchwork of "prissy" academic nudes and opalescent Arcadian landscape, is something to fly from. Mr. Little, who is an admirable decorative painter, almost redeems himself with his "Regatta." The third is Mr. Julian Joseph, who, in his "Janette," has mistakenly complicated a perfectly straight portrait by a chaotic background pattern of bad color and wrong scale.

The late Charles H. Davis, the dean of the Mystic group and long since a classic in American painting, is represented by several landscapes, notably "The Boulders," an eloquent example of the broad and loosely-brushed work that marked his matured style.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mr. Stephen W. Macomber shows a still-life called "A Victorian Parlor," which is rich and substantial in the painting and brilliant in the use of light; in minor details it falls short of the magnificent canvas of similar design that he exhibited last year. Mr. Carl Lawless is at his best in another beautifully lighted painting, a scene along the shore of his favorite Mystic Harbor, in which the sun is "drawing up water" after a storm. Another local landscape is Mr. G. A. Thompson's "Winter Morning," an atmospheric study of the village under snow.

The straightforward and precise but not heavy style of Mr. J. Harvard Macpherson appears to advantage in "Foot of the Hill" and "Cider Mill." Mr. H. M. Stoops, whose splendidly composed and cleanly drawn black-and-white illustrations are always among the best work at Mystic, shows this year several oils, of which "Miss C—," a portrait in cool colors and a cool mood, is outstanding. For the first time, Mr. Walt Killam, who has hitherto shone only in the black-and-white room, exhibits in the gallery of oil paintings. His still-life has austerity of composition and sensuousness of surface, united by a restricted color scheme.

Mr. Robert Brackman continues to display his extraordinary craftsmanship. His several figure pieces are typical of his manipulation of paint and his warm color, but there is a small still-life which is finer than any of these, and his large still-life with a mask puts him in the front rank of contemporary Americans. Luscious surfaces, liveliness of color, solidity of form, and a diffuse but ingenious composition make this a rarely successful painting.

Last year, when Mrs. Gladys Edgerly Bates produced the finest single piece of sculpture of her career, it was to be feared that there were Emersonian compensations in the Bates family; but this year, Mr. Kenneth Bates has pulled away from the difficulties which 12 months ago seemed rather desperate, and has painted a splendid figure composition in which he has made good use of empty space. In "Buck in the Snow" and "Cat in the Orchard" he continues in a more familiar manner. The former is quite as palatable an anecdote as any of Courbet's similar conceptions; the latter contains, besides an absorbing pattern, the powerful implication of tragedy.

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Mrs. Bates, working now chiefly in wood, shows "Noah's Wife," a reclining figure in her characteristic style; in this case, in spite of compactness and simplification, the figure has perhaps too much grace for anything so monumentally conceived. But "Leda," a colossal head, is serene without softness and monumental without abruptness. The small sculpture of Beonne Boronda is devoted entirely to animals. Sympathy and a sense of humor are here combined with a caricaturing spirit which yet holds something in reserve; the result is a more genuine animation than we are apt to find in "garden sculpture."

In the gallery of drawings and water colors one notices with special pleasure the work of Mr. Charles O. Golden, whose virtuosity is more flexible than most men's; Bobri, the illustrator, whose brisk and smart style brings a fashionable note to Mystic; Mr. Edward Ryan, whose moody and suggestive water colors display an unusual technique, more like the brushwork of oil painting than the typical water-color wash; Mr. Macpherson, even more clear and circumstantial than in his canvases; and Mr. Stoops, whose eminently satisfying illustrations are again based on Indian folk-lore.

Mr. Y. E. Soderberg, whose marine etchings have always won praise, now brings forth a small woodcut which, though quite as topical as his other prints, is vastly more successful as an original composition. The versatility of Mr. Walt Killam is settling down, especially in the monotypes and line drawings, to a definitely personal style. Mr. Garrett Price's draftsmanship is as incisive as ever, and Mr. Harrie Wood's wash drawings are of the highest quality.

The surprise of the year is Miss Nina Vassi, whose one small canvas, "The Dunes," is very provocative. From a suitably drab color scheme and a rather formal and linear manner of painting she brings forth such fatness and earthiness that she must be ranked as (we hope) a coming expressionist with an extraordinary sense of form.

WINSLOW AMES.

Home Loan Puzzle Is Nearing Solution

(Continued from Page 1)

the main function of the "director of field service." The success of this branch in setting up federal savings and loan associations fits in with the efficiency of the Home Loan Bank as a permanent institution.

Joe heaved a deep sigh of relief as the expert reached for the pile of bits that constituted the main part of the picture.

The Home Owners' Loan Corporation, he was told, was purely a temporary measure designed to aid the distressed home owner. It was formed to bridge over a gap between the chaotic conditions of home financing which resulted from the depression and the permanent structure which the Home Loan Bank was building.

But, Joe put in timidly, what about the bonds that were guaranteed as to interest but not as to principal?

The expert smiled as at an old story. "What bond is guaranteed as to principal?" he asked. "No bond," he continued, "is any more good than the corporation behind it. In this case, the corporation happens to be the United States Government. These bonds are just as good as another United States bond."

Just What Was Done

In short, what Joe learned, was that the Government was taking over a large amount of shaky mortgages, backing them with the government credit because the Administration realised that these homes were just as sound as the country, and vice versa. The homes were sound, the obligations were sound. It was existing conditions alone that were wrong. It was these conditions that the Government intended to right.

Speaking of the banks and insurance companies the expert told Joe that already financial opinions were veering around. In Massachusetts several of the larger banks had been lined up on an agreement to accept these bonds in exchange for mortgages.

After that Joe picked up his faded straw hat and started for home. His jig saw puzzle was all together, and the pattern was pleasing. Home Loan Bank, Corporation, Field Service, and associations were in their allotted places, making a full and complete picture. The promise of the picture is in its outline of stability and security in the future of home financing.

Stratosphere Balloon Explodes in Belgium

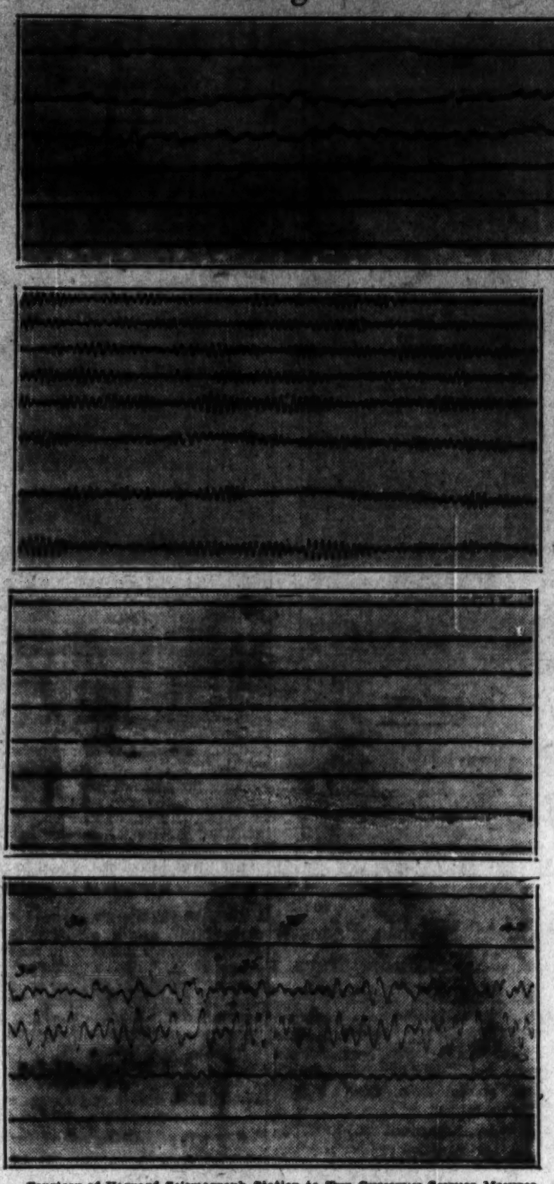
BRUSSELS, Aug. 14 (AP) — The gondola of M. Max Cosyms' stratosphere balloon exploded Aug. 11 while undergoing pressure tests. One workman was killed and another injured. The constructor of the gondola, M. Nacelle, also was injured, but only slightly.

The explosion occurred during a series of tests after repairs which, it was hoped, would enable M. Cosyns to attempt the ascension although it had been announced that the trial would not be made until spring. Defects had been discovered in the gondola structure.

Canadian Carloadings Rise

MONTREAL, Aug. 14—Canadian carloadings during the week ended Aug. 5 totaled 37,773 cars, an increase of 644 over the previous week and 3540 over the like 1932 week.

How a Rising Tide Resembles a Door Slam



Courtesy of Harvard Seismograph Station to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Records of 'Quakes' and Tides

Top—Chart Made in University Museum, Cambridge. First Line, Three Trucks Pass By. Second and Third Lines, Watchman Enters Building and Slams Door. Walks Around and Opens Main Entrance, Then Rear Door. Visitors View Museum. Watchman Sets Watch Ahead and Begins to Shoo Them Out. Locks Door and Returns to Rear Slamming and Shaking Rear Door to Make Sure It Is Locked. Then All Is Quiet Except for Passing Trucks. Second From Top—Chart showing Northeast Storm in Winter. Poor Spacing of Lines Shows Inaccuracy Due to Location in Wooden Building. Third From Top—Chart Made at New Oak Ridge Station, Harvard, Mass., Showing Differences in Width of Lines Caused by Tide Changes; Unaffected by Watchman's Footsteps and Passing Trucks. Bottom—Chart recording New Zealand Earthquake of June 16, 1929.

'Quake Machine' Records Tides

★ ★ ★

Harvard Buries Delicate Instruments 15 Feet to Avoid Rumblings on Surface

★ ★ ★

Harvard seismologists or earthquake observers have buried their instruments 15 feet underground in Harvard, Massachusetts, where passing Boston trucks are not likely to cause them to jar like earthquakes in China.

The extreme delicacy of their work made possible by the change in station locations, was shown last week by startling discoveries made on the newly located machines. The instruments are set to draw parallel lines on a revolving drum which makes one complete revolution per hour. Only when an earthquake comes along to jiggle the seismograph does the straight line begin to develop into hills and valleys.

No sooner were the instruments working well under standardized conditions than queer things began to happen. During all the time that no earthquakes were quaking, the machine didn't make parallel lines as it had in the past, but twice a day, as the moon changed, the lines came closer together, then expanded.

Puzzled at first the seismologists now are looking for the answer in the tides. As the tide comes in on the New England coast it sits down heavily on the continental shelf. The added weight of high tide is so great that it tilts New England downward and doesn't let it up again until the moon pulls the sea the other way. We must take their word for it though, because even the presence of observers in the station walking on solid rock causes the machine to jiggle.

Meteors Frighten August Skies

Perseid meteors again flash across August skies. Showers of shooting stars observed Saturday night and early Sunday morning were among the most brilliant heavenly displays in recent years, according to authorities of the Harvard Observatory station at Oak Ridge, Mass.

Appearing to be about the size of tears as they streak across the heavens these "cosmic bullets" are actually about the size of large raindrops or tiny pebbles. From midnight until about an hour before the milkman goes on his rounds is the best time to observe meteors.

Approximately 350,000 fall every minute but nearly all are so small they burn up immediately and only a very few of the largest ones reach the surface of the earth. The 100 miles of earth's atmosphere acts as a huge sandbag in which the force of this cosmic bombardment is spent.

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Saturn's Spots Studied

A communication from Capt. J. N. Ferguson, acting superintendent of the Naval Observatory, reports that the now famous "spot" on Saturn was first noticed by Mr. J. E. Willis with a six-inch transit circle at the observatory on Aug. 5.

Saturn is the planet perhaps best known for its "rings" and extremely cold temperature. It is so cold that the temperature is about the same as liquid air. Our freezing temperature on earth would be extremely hot on Saturn. Whether Saturn has a solid crusty surface like the earth or not, astronomers never have been able to tell. The rings are revealed as possible fragments of former satellites, moonlets, which are traveling at a terrific speed around the planet.

Mr. Willis proposes that the "spot" observed on the planet proper was caused by the impact of a meteor.

Harvard officials think differently. "Probably caused by internal disturbances rather than by anything else," says Dr. Menzel. "The size of the spot has increased rather than decreased, which suggests volcanic or atmospheric changes, such as occasioned by a great storm area induced by the action of something below the surface. The area of the spot is roughly about 20,000 miles in diameter."

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Silent Aircraft Sought

The noise made by Junior's kiddicar vigorously trundled from parlor to sun porch via the dining room is most disturbing to mother. But while no one seems interested in solving her problems, all kinds of work now is being carried on to locate and silence aircraft noises.

Dr. C. F. B. Kemp of London, Eng., is studying this hitherto little explored field and associates most aircraft sounds with either the open ends of the exhaust pipes or the propeller.

In the interests of the personal comfort of the occupants of civil aircraft, the subject of cabin silencing receives detailed attention. Improvements already have been made, not by suppressing the noises at the source, but by relocation of passenger accommodation and suitably treating the cabin walls. "To suppress any noise at the source is only partially possible," says Dr. Kemp, "and even then exceedingly difficult."

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Byrd to Visit South Pole

Preparing for another trip to the end of the earth, Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd has accumulated approximately 350,000 pounds of supplies at the Charlestown Navy Yard, Boston, Mass. Those intimately associated with him believe he will start for the south pole early in November.

Action probably will hinge upon whether the steel vessel Pacific Fir, lent to the expedition by the United States Shipping Board, will be ready in time. New Zealand is to be the hopping-off point on this trip to Antarctica, and the Pacific Fir will be used to solve the problem of transporting supplies and equipment to the ice barrier. Being a steel ship, she cannot withstand the terrific cold and storms and so will not spend the ice-locked months below the barrier.

In addition to exploration work and a continuation of staking out sections of the continent for the United States, Admiral Byrd carries with him a staff of natural scientists, who will study the geology, oceanography, botany and mammology of the region.

Those who tend to scoff at such an expedition into ice-bound regions should remember that when Alaska was purchased from Russia, no one thought it would be any more useful than as pasturage for reindeer, but "Seward's Folly" turned out to be "Seward's Foresight."

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Planes to Film Jungle

In line with modern ideas of big game hunting in Africa, the acting game warden of Uganda has taken to the air to shoot with the camera unsuspecting herds of elephants, wild ostriches, springboks, hartebeests, and the most graceful of antelopes, the large cape oryx, a creature possibly responsible for the ancient unicorn myth.

The hartebeest is a great ungainly antelope which was formerly abundant in Cape Colony but now is found only in the west and north of South Africa. The springbok, emblem of the Union of South Africa, in the pictures gallops away madly, attempting to outstrip the plane as it has formerly outstripped the horses and mechanical vehicles of gunhunters.

The British Government has declared this entire section of South Africa a great national park, and it is its intention to find out by camera studies just how much the recently increased air-traffic across the continent affects its charges. If the camera pictures show fleeting beasts, then the planes are flying too low; if everything is as peaceful as a New England cow pasture in August, lulled to sleep by cicadas, then the planes are flying sufficiently high.

International Railway Co.

International Railway Company reports for the six months ended June 30 consolidated net loss of $155,801 after taxes and charges, compared with a net loss of $84,900 in the first half of 1932.

NRA Evaders Face Ire of Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

of the various agencies of his recovery program.

The review which began yesterday with the national recovery administration will continue through the meetings tomorrow of the Cabinet and the larger cabinet advisory council.

Pittman on London

Senator Key Pittman (D.) of Nevada, delegate to the World Economic Conference, was a luncheon guest at the White House, reporting to the President his version of the unsuccessful parley. Representative Sam D. McReynolds (D.) of Tennessee, another delegate, arrived later to report to the President.

Leaders of the President's huge army of workers have been filing into the White House, one after another, since his return Saturday night. Mr. Roosevelt's purpose in coming back to the capital at this time between two visits to Hyde Park was to salute his staff, help it where possible to solve knotty problems and once more give the command "Advance." Here is what his official staff are reporting to the President:

Blue Eagle campaign—Going forward in every state and gaining new impetus day by day. Problems, not unforeseen, must be worked out. These relate to the long-standing conflicting viewpoints of capital and labor and the inclination on the part of some NRA signers to profiteer at the expense of the consuming public. Around 1,000,000 men already have been put back to work as a result of the observance of the blanket code. Prospect of increasing this number to 4,000,000 by Labor Day is good.

Navy Soon to Build Ships

Public works—Nearly half of the $3,300,000,000 available has now been allocated. Fifteen road projects are already under construction with work on at least 15 others expected to get under way this week. Three hundred public roads projects giving work to about 27,000 men have cleared the Administration. The Navy's shipbuilding program soon will be under way with signing of first of the new ship contracts this week. The nation-wide organization for distributing the fund to local projects is now practically complete.

Farm mortgage relief program—Not wholly satisfactory, but the outlook is improving. The federal land banks thus far have been extending aid out of the cash reservoirs of the banks, but the law contemplates that the bulk of the mortgage relief should be based on the new style bond authorized for the emergency. The immediate problem is to find a market for these bonds.

Home mortgage relief—Here again the bond problem has arisen, but recent developments indicate that the exchange of mortgages for home loan bonds will be speeded up in the future.

Farm products adjustment—Machinery has been set up for reducing the acreage of wheat and cotton and a plan has been devised for cutting down the supply of corn and hogs. An obstacle has arisen with the discovery of an old law forbidding the Government to pay a benefit to any one who owes the Government money without first deducting the amount of the debt. A special committee is attempting to find a way out. This agency has made good headway.

Other Projects Busy

Federal and state employment agencies—Now registering unemployed in every state and ready to furnish men for public works.

Tennessee Valley propect—Will be ready within a few weeks to let contracts. Plans being laid for a combination vocational and educational program for workers.

Conservation corps—Employment being given to more than 300,000. The next question is how much of this corps will work through the winter and where.

Direct federal relief—Requests for help receding slowly. Chances for getting the states to raise $500,000,000 to match the amount put up by the Federal Government are hopeful. To date $127,099,838 has been disbursed.

New industrial advisers named are as follows:

Mr. George W. Dulany, Minneapolis, lumber; Mr. E. J. Boothby, laundry and dry cleaners machinery manufacturing industry; Mr. Stanley King, president of Amherst College, Massachusetts, boot and shoe industry.

East is East and West is West And They Meet in C.C.C. Camps

Boys From New York Do Great Work Mid Beauty of Cascades and Olympic Mountains

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Stories and reports about "the Conservation boys," seep into this city situated between the Olympic and Cascade Mountains where most of the Civilian Conservation Corps camps are located, which indicate that once again the meeting of the East and West is hearty, cordial and not lacking in humor.

A group of 200 who went out recently to dedicate a new mountain road came back with the most enthusiastic and "surprised" reports of these eastern city boys who "two months ago didn't know one end of an ax from another," and who are now doing efficient trail clearing.

Those who rather "poohed" at the idea and thought that boys from Chicago, Boston and New York were having a picnic at government expense, have changed their tunes to one of gratitude whenever they have seen the work accomplished. The fighting of a 2000-acre fire in the Cascades, if nothing else, has been cause for deep appreciation.

The most dramatic juxtaposition of East and West is in the Tieton Camp in the mountains, east of Yakima, where East Side New York and New Jersey boys are placed in the environment of the deep, awesomely quiet woods. Even those boys who have had "fresh-air fund" excursions into prim little Connecticut have seen nothing like these centuried forests.

On the other hand their western contemporaries have never seen New York, and when the easterners are teased because of being afraid that the chattering of a chipmunk was the sound of a wild beast, the tables are turned when the city of Yakima is described as "a little boig."

One story that has come into the national forest office here is of a boy in the Tieton camp who took off his shoes and stockings and buried his feet deep in the dirt and when asked why answered, "It's the foist time I ever had my feet in doit!"

Another story which has the earmarks of a usual joke on the tenderfoot is told of the Harlem camp on the beautiful Lake Chelan where Amos and Andy and Brother Crawford too are learning the ways of "muck sticks" and "pinch bars"; the story is that a young man was sent to the lake to get a pail of water and came back with an empty pail and upon being questioned answered that he couldn't find a faucet.

In several instances the boys have made pets out of woods animals and the story of the pet fawn which belongs to Camp F-17 where the Elwha River comes tumbling ice-cold out of the glaciers of the Olympics is a favorite.

The fawn strayed into the camp and the boys fed and cared for it until it grew large enough to jump the fence of its low corral and run away. Just as the boys were missing their pet most, it returned for supper and each evening after returned for a friendly visit. Then along came a conscientious game warden and took the fawn away. However, the chairman of the State Game Commission heard of the affair and ordered the fawn returned, and Elwha Camp and a stray fawn were happy again.

As the summer deepens into fall and the time "when snow flies," approaches, more and more is done to express the hospitality of the West toward these boys. The women of one town made cakes, another nearby mountain town is arranging a dance and from Portland comes the word of a definite movement to entertain the boys who have performed a real service for this area.

North Carolina Sets Standard Relief Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Workers on relief projects in Mecklenburg County and all over North Carolina will hereafter be paid on the basis of 30 cents an hour for eight hours a day, not more than 35 hours per week, according to instructions which came to the office of the state director of relief, and which were discussed in Raleigh between Acting Director Ronald B. Wilson and Governor Ehringhaus.

"In the opinion of this office it will not be practicable to establish and maintain the minimum rate of pay as directed for work relief projects throughout North Carolina," Director Wilson said. He added that local relief heads had been instructed to discontinue all work relief projects after the current week.

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Cuba Starts Upon Task Of Rebuilding Government

(Continued from Page 1)

less ruthless than the leader they had deposed.

But the dictator has fled. Cuba's problem, with a new President installed in office, is an economic one. In fact, economics has been the real issue ever since the world-wide sugar market dropped sugar prices below a profitable level to Cuban planters. But Cuba was too busy with domestic political questions to think very much about anything else. Tomorrow, however, thoughts must turn toward measures for reviving trade unless continued poverty and starvation are to bring on a recurrence of what has just happened. Work and livable wages do not foster political unrest.

Sugar is Cuba's main source of income The principal markets for export are in the United States. The island frankly expects the United States to lower American import duties while increasing the tons of sugar that may be allowed to enter through American ports. In fact, Cuba would like to have this commodity admitted free of all duties.

Also, Cuba would like to have tobacco sold minus tariff duties in the principal American purchasing centers. Tobacco was formerly a large income producer for the island. Then, there are winter vegetables and fruits that could be routed to northern points and which, according to Cuban farmers, would not compete to the disadvantage of farmers in southern United States.

Ideas Fair Enough.

All these ideas are fair enough from the Cuban viewpoint. But Cuba, meanwhile, must help itself. The belief has existed for years that the island could stand a wider diversification of crops, crops that would at least make the peoples of the rural districts self-sustaining. Only until a relatively short time ago potatoes were imported from Maine. Cuba has believed that only through the raising of sugar cane could it prosper. Less profitable commodities have been ignored.

Cuba has another thing to adjust while it waits for the United States to help haul it from an economic hole: the extravagance in a method of government saddling the Republic with debts out of proportion to what it should be called upon to carry. On the Government pay rolls whole families who never saw a government office or did a job in the national service are reported to have been carried from one administration to another. This has been the custom by which large block of votes were made permanent for higher officials.

Finally, Cuba has external and internal debts that will tax the people for years to come. Some $50,000,000 of the total is made up of back payment to government employees and expenses in government administration. The people will have to pay taxes on the money raised to pay themselves. To prevent an increase of national debts is of major importance during the next several administrations.

The United States is willing to help the Cuban people whenever the people are willing to help themselves. The general report here in Washington is that the Cuban sugar quota for American exports will be raised, and that there is some possibility of the American Congress lowering tariff duties. Further, it is understood that President Roosevelt will endeavor to devise a plan for the amelioration of Cuba's internal and foreign obligations, and that he will help to shape a new land policy giving back to the small Cuban planters the land taken from them by large sugar corporations.

Cuba Takes the Road Toward Reconstruction

HAVANA, Aug. 14 (AP)—Cuba took the road today from revolution to reconstruction.

The end of a general strike was in prospect; mob violence against followers of the deposed President, General Machado, quieted; and Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes as provisional head was choosing a Cabinet dedicated to social and economic rehabilitation.

A statement issued by the new President read:

"To the people: I have assumed the supreme office of the nation by the will of all those who desire justice, peace and good will for Cuba. I take over this office because it is my duty to lend my most effective aid in these difficult moments to the work of saving the country which is endangered."

As two United States ships of war steamed into Havana Harbor today to protect American property, renewed outbursts of looting and arson impelled the Cuban military authorities to order their solders to fire on all persons violating public order.

Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, the new President, completed a Cabinet which virtually ignored the claims of all of the old political parties, and the principal followers of the deposed President, Gerardo Machado, followed their leader's example by fleeing the island.

Two of General Machado's country estates were sacked in celebration of the victorious revolution which forced the general to abdicate and take refuge in the Bahamas.

The presence of two American warships in the harbor—the destroyers Taylor and Claxton—exercised a salutary effect, officials said, and hope was expressed that the violence attending the revolution was near its end.

The U. S. S. Steurtevant was at Manzanillo on a similar assignment of protecting American lives and property. These warships did not indicate intervention by the United States and their presence was approved by the new President.

A military edict barred parades and manifestations of all kinds and prohibited the carrying of weapons. The sacking and burning of houses will be severely repressed, the edict said. It cautioned all citizens to remain in their homes after 8 p. m.

Dr. de Cespedes himself will hold the important portfolio of Secretary of State in the new Cabinet.

The incoming ministers reported at the presidential palace where Dr. De Cespedes signed decrees ratifying their appointments, and then they took the oath. The first Cabinet meeting was held without delay.

Immediately after the session, the President, his ministers and high army and navy officials received Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Ambassador, who last week presented a mediation program, the keystone of which was the withdrawal of General Machado.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas N. Gimperling, American military attaché, and the commanders of the two United States destroyers in the harbor accompanied Mr. Welles.

Throngs gathered before the palace applauded enthusiastically every time President de Cespedes or one of his ministers appeared. There was an especially warm demonstration on the arrival and departure of Ambassador Welles and his party.

Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Ambassador, commenting on the ordering of warships to Cuba, declared:

"A statement given out by President Roosevelt in Washington thoroughly covers the reason for sending the warships. It most decidedly is not intervention. I hope they will be here no more than 12 hours."

Cuba went to work again. The new government had the task of building anew the structure abandoned with the flight of General Machado Saturday.

Workers took up again lives interrupted two weeks ago by a growing strike, by General Machado's state of war decree last week, by the army's coup d'état, and by the overturn of the Machado régime, with a provisional government started yesterday.

Violence attended the induction of Dr. de Cespedes in a simple ceremony at his home. Several unidentified men fired several shots into the residence from a speeding automobile. No one was hurt there, but the gunmen later wounded two soldiers. Ten slayings were subsequently reported; several were members of the dreaded Porra, General Machado's secret police.

On Saturday 21 were killed and more than 200 wounded, and the total number of killed in the revolution climbed to about 50.

New Cabinet Officers

Señor Nicasio Silverio, lawyer and delegate of the OCRR revolutionary organization to a mediation council headed by Ambassador Welles, accepted the communcations portfolio.

Others chosen by Dr. de Cespedes included Señor Castillo Pokorny, Secretary of War; Señor Paul de Cardenas, Presidential Secretary; Señor Frederico Laredo Bru, Secretary of the Interior and Acting Secretary of State; Dr. Jose Manuel Presno, Sanitation Department.

Dr. de Cespedes announced his additional choices, among them: Secretary of Justice, Señor Carlos Saladrigas, an ABC member; Treasury, Señor Joaquin Martinez Saenz, ABC; Public Works, Señor Eduardo J. Chibas, ABC; Agriculture, Señor Rafael Santos Jimenez, Nationalist Party; Public Instruction, Señor Guillermo Belt, ABC; chief of the Havana Central District, Señor Stanislao Cartaya, Nationalist.

Exiles in New York Hail Machado Overturn

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—Cuban political exiles in New York are today hailing the abdication of President Machado and envisage a speedy return to law and order on the island.

Excesses in Havana over the weekend were regarded as the usual concomitant of Latin revolutionary exuberance, and it was recalled that they almost invariably follow the overthrow of dictatorships. The Cuban mob, it was stressed, was kept well in check, viewed in the light of what has happened in other countries, notably in Mexico and Haiti, under similar circumstances.

Col. Carlos Mendiet and Col. Roberto Mendez Penate, heads of the Union Nationalista and among the most important of the Cuban political exiles here, today, have dispatched an appeal to the Cubans to settle down and restore peace.

About 100 Cuban exiles are making preparations to return to the island at once. Among these are Gen. Carlos Garcia Velez, a veteran of the war against Spain and formerly Minister to Washington and London, and his son, Dr. Carlos Garcia Velez. Dr. Carlos de la Torre, one-time president of the University of Havana and world famous as a naturalist; Dr. Ricardo Dolz, formerly president of the Senate and dean of the university; Dr. Manuel Marquez Sterling, one-time Ambassador to Mexico; Dr. Pedro Cue and Dr. Carlos Finlay, professors at the University of Havana; Dr. Ramon Zaydin, formerly speaker of the House of Representatives and professor at the university; Dr. Otto Bluhme, physician and biologist; Dr. Angel Vieta, professor at the university; Dr. Joaquin Meyer, lawyer; Alberto Meneses, sugar planter; Nicolas Meneses; Dr. Fabian Garcia, lawyer and son of Pelayo Garcia, president of the First House of Representatives; Guillermo Barrientos and Manuel Barreras, members of the Directorio Estudiantil, the governing body of the student movement, and Alfredo Botet, a leader of the ABC secret society.

United States Interests In Cuba $1,500,000,000

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—Students of financial relations between the United States and Cuba estimate this country's "take" in the island at between $1,250,000,000 and $1,500,000,000.

The figures represent holdings of Americans in institutions and corporation investments. Much of the money is in Cuban sugar interests, calculated at about $375,000,000.

Cuba's New President Speaks Six Languages

HAVANA, Aug. 14 (AP)—Carlos Manuel de Cespedes — the name is pronounced "Sess-pay-dess" with the accent on the first syllable —is a quiet, shy, soft-spoken man of small stature who once was a Paris staff correspondent of the Associated Press.

Like most sons of prominent Cuban families, de Cespedes was educated on the European continent and speaks six languages fluently. He served as a journalist during his study in Paris.

The provisional president was a colonel in the army of Cuban insurrectionists during the war of 1898—and after independence was won, was chief of the general staff of the army for several years.

Herrera and Family Escape to Jamaica

HAVANA, Aug. 14 (AP)—Gen. Alberto Herrera, Secretary of War in the Machado Cabinet, Señora Herrera, and two sons, with the latters' families, were smuggled aboard the United Fruit steamship Quirigua, which sailed for Jamaica at 2:30 a. m. today.

The Herrera family left their hiding place in the Hotel National, which had been converted into a virtual fortress when they took refuge there Saturday, and were taken to the docks in an armored car through heavily guarded streets.

Buy Now, Johnson Urges

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 14 (AP)—An appeal to the nation to "buy now" in stores toward which the NRA's Blue Eagle beckons was made Aug. 10 by Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, recovery administrator.

Here a Republic Is Being Remade

Upper—The Christian Science Monitor—American Photo Studios, Havana, Cuba. Lower—Tiffany Studio, New York.

Cuba's Seat of Government

Upper—Exterior of the Capitol at Havana. Lower—Grand Ballroom in the President's Palace.

Britain Withholds Attempt to Regain Air-Speed Record

Italian Flier's Mark to Go Unchallenged, Due to Contest Costs

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Great Britain will as yet make no attempt to regain from Italy the world air-speed record, it has been announced in the House of Commons by Lord Londonderry, Secretary for Air.

In April, 1933, Warrant Officer Agello of the Italian High Speed Squadron set a world's record of 423.76 miles per hour in a flight over Lake Garda. Previously the record had been held for Great Britain by Flight Lieutenant Stainforth, a member of the Schneider Trophy team, who won the trophy in September, 1931, with a speed of 408.8 miles per hour.

Lord Londonderry stated that an attempt to regain the record from Italy would cost at least £200,000, practically all of which would be required for machines, engines, and accessories. Further, the high rate of revolution of engines of this type makes them useless after less than 10 hours' flying. Although valuable technical lessons were learned from the record flight of 1931, Lord Londonderry doubted whether an attempt at the present time would produce information of comparable importance.

The Secretary for Air thought that the prestige resulting from the setting up of a world's speed record in the air might easily be exaggerated, and said that a factor that weighed very heavily with him was the risk. Four pilots of the Royal Air Force were killed in training for the Schneider Trophy race, and Italy had suffered similar losses, he said.

Generally speaking, the country deprecates the running of undue risks for mere propaganda or record-hunting. But if in the future it appears that Britain can achieve still better results than those already attained without diverting the A. A. F. from its normal functions, and without subjecting them to other than ordinary service risks, then the attempt to set up a fresh record might well be justified.

Get-Out-the-Vote Campaign Started By Atlanta Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — An extensive "get-out-the-vote" campaign is being waged in Atlanta and Fulton County by the Atlanta League of Women Voters. The league points out that on the last election day here three-fourths of the county electors were absent from the polls.

"By neglecting our right to self-government," a public message from the league declares, "we shall lose that right. When the people do not speak, the politician can say what he pleases. In our community the people have not been speaking."

Mrs. Sinclair Jacobs, president of the league, urged upon the public the importance of the present drive.

Appealing to the public in a message entitled "Citizens or Slackers?" the league urges the citizens to register in time to vote in coming elections.

"Only through the individual voter can the democracy be perpetuated as a democracy," says the message. "If the electors do their job well, the government is strong. When the individuals fail in their official duty the government falls into the hands of groups or classes, and it grows weak. We owe to our forefathers, who fought to establish this democracy, and to our children who have a right to inherit it uncorrupted, the duty of informing ourselves about government and of registering and voting."

New 'Living Suit' Fits Like Paper on a Wall

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (AP)—Delegates to the National Association of Retail Clothiers convention today looked over a suit which fits like the paper on the wall and stays that way.

Hailed as the doom of baggy trousers, the so-called "living suit" looks like an ordinary garment.

But the fabric gives gently when the wearer sits down and snaps back into place at the knees, shoulder and elbows when he stands up. The secret lies in the elastic wool used in the necessary areas. The elastic idea will be available soon in other materials also, clothing men said.

Colored shirts are the fastidious man's choice for the coming fall-winter season to be worn particularly with the rough goods suit featuring plenty of color in their patterns, clothiers learned.

Roosevelt Orders Warships to Cuba; For Safeguard Only, Not Intervention

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP)—President Roosevelt ordered three warships to Cuba last night to protect American citizens from the disturbances accompanying the transformation of the island's government.

The destroyers, Taylor and Claxton, standing by off Key West apparently awaiting the possibility of such a demand by the Chief Executive, steamed for Cuba under special orders flashed to them.

After considerable study, and with the approval of the new Cuban President, Dr. Carlos Manuel de Cespedes, Mr. Roosevelt dispatched the destroyers to Havana. Then he issued this statement:

Latest advices are to the effect that domestic disturbances, including acts of violence, are occurring in some parts of Cuba among certain elements of the population.

In these circumstances, I feel constrained as a matter of special precaution and solely for the purpose of safeguarding and protecting the lives and persons of American citizens in Cuba, to order certain vessels to points on the Cuban coast.

The change of government now taking place in Cuba is in entire accord with the recognized constitution and laws of that country, and no possible question of intervention or of the slightest interference with the internal affairs of Cuba has arisen or is intended by this precautionary step to protect, if necessary, the lives of American citizens, pending the restoration of normal conditions of law and order by the Cuban authorities.

I am giving strict instructions accordingly to the commanders of each vessel.

The American people deeply sympathize with the people of Cuba in their economic distress, and are praying that quiet and strict order may soon prevail in every part of Cuba. The American Government will lend all aid feasible, through constituted Cuban authorities, for the relief of the distressed people of the island.

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The Children's Page

Marigold in Godmother's House

By JOYCE LANKESTER BRISLEY
Author of the Milly-Molly-Mandy Stories.

ONCE upon a time,—well, it was just the morning after Marigold Mobbs came to stay in her godmother's house (and Marigold's godmother, you may remember, was a real true old-fashioned fairy-godmother)—the little girl woke up quite early.

The sun had only just waked up, too, and was peeping between the curtains over the wide-open window, and glowing through the golden marigold flowers with which they were patterned. Everything in the bedroom was either patterned with marigolds and green leaves, or painted their colors. "Just as if it were all made for me!" thought Marigold, looking round appreciatively.

She wondered if she ought to wait for Jenny, her godmother's elderly red-cheeked maid, to come and bath her; but as she looked at the washstand she thought that perhaps she might wash herself today, as she did so much want to get dressed and go downstairs quickly, for there had been little chance the day before of looking around Godmother's house.

She lifted the pretty marigold-patterned jug, and poured a little water into the basin. And as she poured the jug slowly drew away from her hands right up to the ceiling and, still pouring, disappeared into a bunch of painted marigolds in the frieze that went round the walls; and the basin at the same time sank down into the floor, and widened out until it became a little rock-pool, with clumps of marigolds growing round the rim. The little waterfall fell into it with a tinkling splashing, and sent bubbles dancing over the surface toward Marigold.

A Cake of Green Soap

She dipped her finger in, and it felt quite warm.

"Is this my bath?" she thought rapturously—and then she found a cake of green soap lying in a little hollow beside the pool, and knew it must be. And she pulled off her nightdress and hopped in.

It was the nicest bath Marigold had ever had.

She soaped herself well, and then sprawled about in the sparkling water, playing with the bubbles and poking her fingers down into the moss and jewel-weed which lined the rocky basin. When she had had enough, she stood under the little waterfall and had a final shower, then hopped out again over the marigolds, looking for a towel.

The moment she stepped onto the mat the basin rose from the floor, and the jug descended from the ceiling into it, with a small clatter; and there was the towel, hanging in place beside the washstand. So Marigold rubbed herself dry, and was half-dressed by the time Jenny came in.

"Good morning to you!" said Jenny cheerfully. "And was it a good night?"

More Surprises

"Oh, a lovely night!" said Marigold, "and so short!—and such a nice bath! Oh, Jenny, do you know all about what happens here?"

"Well, I know what I know, and not more than that," was Jenny's reply. "Now, missy, as you're nearly dressed, can you make fair to finish by yourself this morning, while I see to the breakfast? And don't be too long, for it doesn't do to keep the Mistress waiting."

"Yes, Jenny," said the little girl; "I can finish quite well, thank you." And when Jenny was gone she took up her comb and began to comb her hair carefully, gazing round her pretty room the while.

The little chest-of-drawers pleased her greatly; it was pale green, and the wooden knobs were carved and painted like marigolds. She paused a minute to pull the drawers out, one after another, admiring their pretty flower-patterned lining papers. When she had finished she looked for her comb. It was not on top of the chest, where she thought to find it. Then she remembered that it was in her hand while she was looking through the drawers. So she opened them again; and in the bottom one she found it.

But—the comb had been rather shabby and minus two teeth before. And now, as she took it out, it was a beautiful shiny new one!

Marigold was very excited (and wouldn't you have been?). She wanted to try putting something else into the drawer at once, and her eyes fell on her little blue frock lying waiting on a chair. It was the best she had, but it was faded, and Mrs. Mobbs had had to mend it carefully before she came away for her wonderful visit

Marigold quickly rolled it up, and popped it in, and shut the drawer firmly.

Yellow, With White Collars

When, next moment, she pulled the dress out again—it was a fresh little yellow linen one with white collars and cuffs!

Marigold was so excited that she hardly knew what to do; and at that moment the breakfast-bell rang. She hastily shut the drawer, feeling almost guilty, wondering what her godmother would think of her for getting a new dress like that, and almost wishing for the old one back again. But there was nothing to be done now but to slip it on as quickly as possible, tidy her hair, and run downstairs.

There was no one in the sunny breakfast-room when she entered, but she thought she knew her place at table because there was a napkin in a ring of little marigolds, made of gold and enamel, beside one plate. Marigold wanted to pick it up, but perhaps it might not be meant for her at all! So she walked over to the window and looked into the garden, just as Jenny came in bringing some brown eggs on a tray.

"When is Godmother coming down to breakfast?" asked Marigold.

"When?" repeated Jenny, surprised. "Why, miss!—"

And then Marigold saw that her godmother was seated in her chair as if she had been there all the time.

The Question

Godmother was a very surprising person; but Marigold was beginning to get used to surprises, and she went quickly up to her.

"Godmother," she said, rather breathlessly, "I—I left my comb in the bottom drawer of the chest-of-drawers in my room, and then it came new, so I put my dress in, and —oh, thank you very much, Godmother! I hope you don't mind!"

"Good morning, my dear," said her godmother, gently. "Your comb in your bottom drawer, you say? I always find it handier to keep my comb in my small top drawer. But there—we all have our little ways. Sit down, my child, and eat your breakfast. I am glad to see you have put on a clean frock this morning—a pretty color."

It was no use explaining, thought Marigold to herself, as she cracked the shell of a nice brown egg; for nobody seemed to know of all the wonderful things that happened in Godmother's house—not even Godmother herself!

Or DID she know?

[Look for more about Marigold again quite soon.]

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"IS THIS MY BATH?" SHE THOUGHT RAPTUROUSLY

Two Friends

ONCE during a tour through the Shan States of Burma we stayed for a few days at a little place called Loilem, which is like a bit of England with its pine woods and wild cherry trees. Going for a walk the first evening, we passed the garden gate of one of the few English officials there, just as a strange black object came trotting out, a furry little chap, with four short legs and a sharp little nose.

It was closely followed by a Burmese servant holding a chain which was attached to its collar, and then we realized that it was a small bear cub, about two months old. He went happily along at a kind of roll-trot, and was soon out of sight.

A day or two later the official and his wife asked us to dinner. We told them we had seen their little bear, and asked if we might have another and closer look at him. As it was evening he had been put to bed, but was roused from sleep and brought in, without his collar. He was a funny little fellow, and very cross at first, for he had not liked being wakened up, and did not appreciate the bright light, which he was not used to.

At first he stood quite still, blinking his tiny eyes at us, and looking very forlorn. Then, as if in protest at having to meet strangers, he trotted up to his master and gave him a sharp nip on the calf of his leg. But our host, it seemed, was quite used to this, and the little creature's teeth were too small to do any harm. After this he came up to us in a friendly way and allowed us to tickle and play with him.

And then he suddenly saw the dog lying in front of the fire, and the fun began. Toby was a large, fat dog and, as we were soon to see, a very good-tempered one. His master told us he had not objected to the new pet at all, and ever since the little bear's arrival they had been great friends.

The cub now began to play his usual game. He got on top of Toby, who was lying on his side, and gradually shuffled his way along his back, picking up loose bits of the dog's skin in his mouth and nipping at them as he went! Only when he reached Toby's head, and began to bite his long flopping ears, did the dog make any protest, and then he just lifted his head and gave his friend a lick on the nose! Whereupon the little cub turned round and scrambled his way back toward Toby's tail, and then repeated his maneuvers.

But Toby minded not at all, and the little bear had his fill of fun. It was comical to see his awkward, unformed little body, with its big head, scrambling about on this unprotesting animal about four times his size.

When it was time for bed again, he was reluctant to go, but from the big sigh that Toby gave, and the way in which he rolled over and immediately went to sleep, I think that he was not sorry!

Our host told us that every day these two friends played in the garden without ever quarreling or getting annoyed with each other, though the dog usually got tired of the fun more quickly than the bear.

An old villager who had found the cub had insisted on giving it to them, although they had not really wanted it. But once caught, it could not be let loose in the jungle again as it was too young to look after itself without its mother, so they had taken it in, and had quickly become very fond of it.

They had decided to let it go in the woods when it became too old to keep as a pet, or else to give it to some zoo, as it had grown so fond of human companionship.

R. B.

Toys You Can Make

DO YOU ever see an empty thread spool (in England they call it a cotton reel) being thrown away as rubbish? Well, the next time it happens rescue it and hoard it until you have quite a lot. Then you will have something which you can turn into a fine hobby—the making of dolls and animals.

You won't need any expensive tools. An old penknife, nice and sharp, will be the principal thing. Some sandpaper and some thin sticks of wood come next. Finally some bright paint, oil color is best, although water color will do—but it must be used sparingly.

Dolls are the easiest to make, so you had better commence with them. Cut out a small piece of wood, about two inches square, and smooth it with sandpaper. This forms the stand. Now take a straight strip of wood about 8 inches long and round it with your knife so that it fits comfortably through the empty spool. Cut out a small round groove in the stand, and fix the strip of wood into it. This is the central support for the doll.

Now decide which spools to use, taking into consideration the type of doll you are going to make. For most of them you will need three or five spools. We will make a chef first and then an old-fashioned lady.

Chefs wear high round hats, for which you will need a long, thin spool. A big stubby spool will do for his body, and a small fat one for his face (the ends of these spools should, of course, be removed). Carve the face into a round shape, leaving the top and neck parts flat. Carve out a tiny piece of wood and drive an equally tiny peg into the hole for the nose. If it fits tightly it will not need to be glued. One other small peg, about 1½ inches long, and pointed at one end, will be needed to keep the chef rigid—but we shall come to this later. Two rounded pieces of wood fixed into two holes in the body spool and two holes in the stand, form the legs, and two curved pieces, nailed to either side of the body, form the arms.

Next, take the big, stubby spool and shave off pieces until it looks as much like a body as possible. Now for the hat. Cut off the disk of wood at the end which comes next the face, whittling the spool, if necessary, until it fits onto the head exactly.

Now slip the body and legs onto the central support, then his head, and finally his hat, through which the stick will protrude about half an inch. If it is at all wobbly, peg it with the small pointed stick.

Now comes the fun of painting. Of course he must be white—all chefs are. Give him dark hair, nice red lips, and rosy cheeks. Draw his eyes in carefully, and paint him a pair of black boots on the wooden square, and he is done.

The old-fashioned lady is made in much the same way but needs different-shaped spools. A large spool gives a full skirt as you see in the photograph. A very small spool will do for her face, but her hat should be whittled away more on one side than the other to give an old-fashioned tilt. Paint her exactly as you wish. A bright green skirt and striped pink blouse with a black hat looks quite charming!

If you want to take the dolls to pieces, pull out the central support. You can then have great fun by changing them about. The chef's head, for instance, might be given to a sailor, or a policeman's body be fitted to a soldier's head.

Making animals and reptiles is quite simple. A crocodile is a good one to start with. The one in the photograph is made of six spools all the same size, except the ones for the head and tail. Carve these carefully and slip them onto the long central support, pegging them in if necessary. Paint the mouth red and the body a bright green, and you will have a most strange-looking beast.

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FIGURES OF FUN, MADE FROM EMPTY SPOOLS

The Haymow in the Barn

"WHAT shall we do with Carolyn Ann?" said Daddy, and picked her up.

"Throw her in the haymow and let her play," said Jim, the hired man.

So into the haymow went Carolyn Ann.

"What shall we do with Brother John?" said Daddy, and picked him up.

"Throw him in the haymow and let him play," said Jim, the hired man.

So into the haymow went Brother John.

"What shall we do with Edward the dog?" said Daddy, and picked him up.

"Throw him in the haymow and let him play," said Jim, the hired man.

So into the haymow went Edward the dog.

The hay in the haymow was oh, so soft to lie on. The hay in the haymow was oh, so sweet to smell. The hay in the haymow was oh, so pretty to look at. And it was all around them everywhere.

"Let's cover Dog Edward up with hay," said John.

So Caroyln Ann dug and dug in the hay until she had a whole handful of nice, sweet hay. She put it over Dog Edward's back.

Then John dug and dug in the hay until he had a whole handful of nice, sweet hay. He put it over Dog Edward's back.

Then Carolyn Ann dug and dug some more in the hay until she had another whole handful of nice, sweet hay. She put it over Dog Edward's back.

Then John dug and dug some more in the hay until he had another whole handful of nice, sweet hay. He put it over Dog Edward's back.

Pretty soon Dog Edward's back was all covered up. Pretty soon Dog Edward's feet were all covered up. Pretty soon Dog Edward's tail was all covered up.

But Dog Edward's nose wouldn't stay covered! Every time they put a whole handful of nice, sweet hay over it, Dog Edward said, "Bow-wow-wow!" and shook it off.

Then Carolyn Ann and John both took two handfuls of nice sweet hay and put them over Dog Edward's nose.

And Dog Edward bounced up out of the haymow and jumped down to the barn floor and ran right out of the barn! And left all the handfuls of nice, sweet hay behind him!

P. A. B.

[This is one of a series of short stories intended for children of kindergarten or nursery school age.]

The Cricket

As I was going home one day,
I heard a tiny cricket
Singing in his grassy home
In a hidden thicket.

"Good day, Sir Cricket," I remarked;
"Good day to you," said he.
And then he stopped his little song
Just to talk with me.

"What do you do with all your time,
And do you work or play?"
I asked, for I was curious
To hear what he would say.

"Sometimes I give a ball," said he,
And all my cousins come;
Grasshoppers, beetles, ants and bees—
It causes quite a hum.

"The bees bring honey for the feast,
Grasshoppers play and sing;
The ants and beetles do their tricks,
And walk a tight-rope string.

"We also have much work to do:
We have to find our food,
And store it up for winter days
As all good crickets should."

"I am surprised," I said, "to find
Your habits so like mine;
I also like to have my friends
Come in to play and dine."

Next time I go out walking
The fields, and chance to see
A cricket anywhere, I'll know
That he's a lot like me!

ELEANOR A. CHAFFEE.

The Mail Bag

Baltimore, Maryland

Dear Snubs:

We have asked our master to write a letter to you for us since we are very anxious to know you. From the start we think we had better get well acquainted.

One of us is called Wolf by our master. Wolf is a little brown dog with a black nose. He is a German police pup.

The other is called Dot. Dot is a small white dog with black ears and black spots. She is a 9-year-old (toy) fox terrier. (By toy, I don't mean a play toy).

We also have another playmate who wants to be mentioned, Lady Jane, the red Persian cat.

A little Spitz and another fox terrier live next to us. We have much fun with them.

Please have this letter printed so that I may get an answer from a child or an animal from far away.

Your new pen friends,
Lady Jane, Dot, and Wolf,
Per: Kenneth S.

Auburn, New York

Dear Buzzy:

Would you like a friend named October Sticktight? You do not have to say the whole name for I am Toby, for short. I was named October because, in that month, five years ago, when I was just a tiny kitten, busy Mother Friend rescued me from the top of a screen door which some neighbor children were trying to shut tight. Then my second name means that I will never run away from the Friend family.

Many pets have come and gone but now the Friends have only one other—a puppy, named Snubs, five months old.

And, believe me, if anyone suggested that, with my five years experience, I could teach that puppy better behavior than he practices, I would perhaps try, but no one seems to have thought of it.

Why, do you know, Buzzy, he carried off Grandmother Friend's slippers and chewed up the rosettes! But I like him—and he will learn. He barks to beat the band, day or night. I belong to Grandmother Friend now as her very own pet and she often tells me what a good cat I am.

If our Snubs sees this in print, I shouldn't wonder at all if he should write about the three Friend boys to whom he belongs. Toby S. F.

Cheerio, Buzzy!

West Roxbury, Mass.

Dear Editor:

This is the second time I have written to the Mail Bag. I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I live in Roxbury and go to The Mother Church Sunday School in Boston.

I have a kitten whose name is Billy Whiskers. He is very lively.

It is interesting to read the children's letters in the Mail Bag. I should like to hear from some girls of my own age. I save stamps and post cards. Pauline M.

La Crescenta, California

Dear Editor:

I am a little American girl, nearly 9 years old. I am visiting my grandmother at Winnetka, Illinois, for the summer. My own home is in La Crescenta, California. I hope to see much of "The Century of Progress." I would like to tell any little girl my age about it, and to hear from little girls all over the world.

Priscilla S.

Rules for Correspondence

1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be inclosed in an envelope stamped and partially addressed, and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be inclosed. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.
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The Home Forum

The True Story of the Gettysburg Address

LINCOLN'S "Gettysburg Address" was one of the earliest literary classics I was given to memorize, which perhaps accounts for the reality that always associates itself with its inspiring words. When I was called upon from time to time to display my youthful oratorical ability, my mind always pictured the scene of its original delivery, as drawn by my imagination Having been told nothing of the incidents surrounding the Gettysburg consecration exercises, I could see, in my mind's eye, a great auditorium, filled with a reverential audience. I could see the tall figure of Abraham Lincoln rise awkwardly from his seat on the platform. Then I could hear the impressive words issue from his lips, holding the great crowd spellbound for a tense moment after the last syllable was spoken—to be followed by a spontaneous outburst of tumultuous applause as the fortunate hearers realized the classic power of the President's inspired utterance. Thus does the youthful mind manufacture for itself facts which educators fail to supply!

This fictitious picture remained in my mind for so many years that it assumed real substance. Then appeared a charming little volume, devoted to the Gettysburg Address and its surroundings, which glorified the picture as I had drawn it, correcting some details but confirming the spontaneous acceptance of Lincoln's words as a worthy addition to the great classic utterances of the world. The volume was widely read at the time of its publication, which made the topic come naturally into a conversation I had with Col. Clark E. Carr, a picturesque, elderly military gentleman, whom I met at a gathering of literary people in Chicago. To my surprise, my remark caused the Colonel intense irritation.

"No wonder history has come to be regarded as a tissue of lies!" he exclaimed with genuine emotion. "That book is a wonderful fairy tale, and ought to be suppressed. Instead of being greeted as a masterpiece at the time of its delivery, most of those who heard the Address, and practically all the critics, considered it as a colossal failure. Lincoln himself was mortified and chagrined."

Noting my surprise, which amounted almost to a shock, the Colonel added: "I know what I'm talking about. I was a member of the Gettysburg Commission, and I am the only person now living who sat upon the platform on that historic occasion."

* * *

No wonder that my interest was aroused! Once started, the Colonel was as eager to talk as I was to listen, and this is the story as he told it:

Lincoln had been invited simply to be present at the exercises, with no thought of being included among the speakers. Edward Everett, famous exponent of the classic, Latinized oratory of the 1860's, had been chosen to deliver the set speech, and to have any other orator, least of all the President, who was a poor speaker, upon the same program, would have been contrary to precedent. At the last moment, however, as a matter of courtesy, Lincoln was invited to follow Everett with a few "dedicatory remarks."

Overwhelmed as he was with the cares and anxieties of the war, the President found the intended compliment embarrassing. He succeeded in writing a few sentences before he left Washington, but completed his work only after arriving at Gettysburg. Lincoln set out from the hotel for the scene of the exercises on horseback, with high hat and white gauntlets, at first sitting erect upon his horse, but soon slouching down, with head thrown forward, his thoughts concentrated upon the critical situation the nation was then facing.

The "great auditorium" of my youthful imagination, with an audience comfortably seated, was in reality an improvised platform, in front of which a hundred thousand people stood to listen to the ceremonies. After the invited guests and dignitaries took their places on the platform, the majestic Edward Everett rose to deliver his much advertised oration. For two solid hours he read from his manuscript—noble, impressive sentiments, but in length far too exhausting a physical strain for his standing audience. When finally he came to a close, the people applauded, but moved about instinctively seeking relaxation. Before quiet had been restored, the President stood on the edge of the platform with two small sheets of paper in his hand. He began to speak—within less than five minutes his "dedicatory remarks" had been delivered. Scarcely had that vast, shuffling audience settled down to listen, when the President returned to his seat. Instead of tumultuous applause, emotion, and excitement, there was an embarrassing silence. Secretary Seward remarked to the man sitting next to him:

"He has made a failure, and I'm sorry for it. His speech is not equal to him."

* * *

With the exception of five newspapers, the American press entirely failed to recognize the greatness of the Address, and some even went so far as to criticize its political philosophy. It remained for the Edinburgh Review to discover its greatness. Here the statement was unequivocally made that the Eulogy delivered by Pericles in memory of the heroes of the Peloponnesian War could alone be compared with President Lincoln's classic words. Then American critics reread the Address and were forced to revise their original estimate. Instead of being simply "dedicatory remarks," America suddenly discovered that in less than three hundred inspired words their great President had expressed the basic idea of the consecration exercises more fully than had the orator within the space of two hours.

Read again, with these facts in your mind, Lincoln's own version, revised by him from his notes:

"Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field as a final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

WILLIAM DANA ORCUTT.

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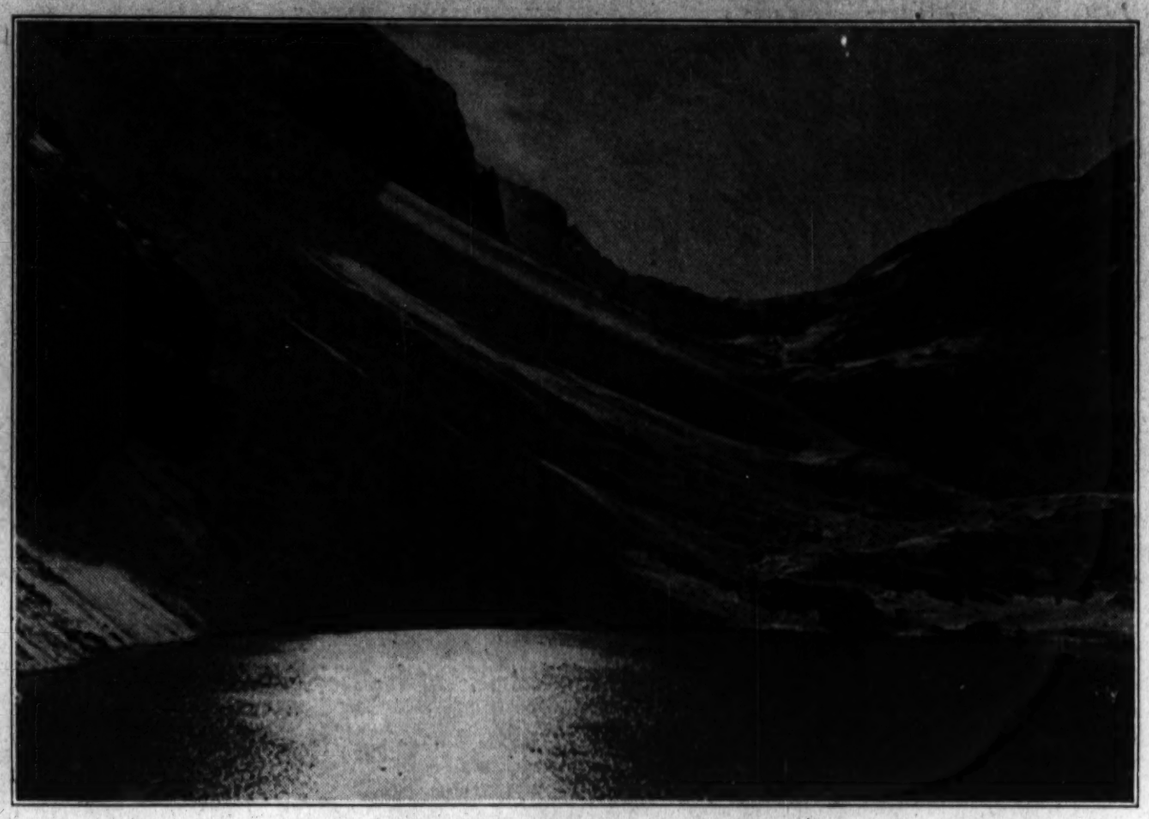
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

The Old Church of Barraway

In cloak of shadowed gray it stands
Dreaming among the level lands
That surge about, like summer seas,
This little house of blessed ease.
Within, the walls of rugged stone
Gather a beauty all their own
From sunset lights that softly stain
With color each untinted pane.
One window shining open-clear
Shows big farm horses grazing near;
Another frames brown cottage eaves,
Red chimneys, branches thick with leaves;
Another shows—oh, magic-dim
Against the far horizon's rim—
Ely Cathedral, tower by tower,
Vision-like in the sunset hour.
Here, amid scenes of lowly toil,
The ceaseless tending of the soil,
Beauty encircles those who pray
Within the church of Barraway.

ELIZABETH FLEMING.



Photograph by William J. McGreal—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Sunlight on Iffigensee, Bernese Oberland, Switzerland

THE little band of climbers, with studded boots and loaded rucksacks, halted in their march up the winding trail.

"Iffigensee," the guide announced, as maps were consulted to learn the elevation: 2074 meters.

There was no light on the lake. What little light was left in the sky, at this hour of early evening, was quickly fading. The water looked dark and bottomless. It was fully an hour ago that they had seen the last of the sun, but its flames had gone burning on in ice crests and crags. Now even they were gone: peaks and ragged walls of rock glowered cold and bare around them. The climbers were shivering. Nightfall was coming on them, as its harbinger of twilight fled down the path up which they had been toiling. This was no place to linger, by the shore of a black lake whose unknown depths had drowned all reflection of the encircling snow and phantom-formed rocks. The climbers hurried on, following carefully in the tracks broken by the guide through the thin crisp crust of snow. There was an hour of good going before they would reach the hut, their night's stopping place, and there was only the fleeting half-light and the kindling gleam of the stars to light their way.

A short while ago they had been striding through the valley, alpenstocks thudding on the hard road. In the hot sunshine, cattle munched their juicy fodder and peasants turned hay on rounded hillsides. By the clock on the village church it had been three. Now it must be six; but in those three hours vegetation and habitation had been put behind. The road, rising and narrowing, had become a path through stony pastures, then a trail through pine forests, darkening as the trees tightened their hold on the mountainside before they were forced to relinquish it forever. In a bare world bereft of any green thing, jagged rocks looked down from enigmatic heights, boulders of ancient avalanches strewn below them. The signs of life that had lessened with the mounting meters were now reduced to an occasional tuft of gentians flowering from a rift in a rock, a frosty patch of edelweiss, or the ring of a falling stone as a chamois leapt into remoter safety. A little higher; and at this point neither beast nor tiniest flower could find a living, nor man for long.

In a supermundane world of ice and snow, the band of climbers making their way up the *col* were a line of black dots on a huge expanse of white. Immensity stared at them from every side. Silence brooded over them. But in their provisional covenant with each other they felt strong: they were bound by a common love, a common reliance. The few words ejaculated across the ominous silence of the snow wastes greeted with new meaning: "How far now, Gustave?" "Does that sky mean good weather?" "I'm hungry!" Homely phrases, answering comments known beforehand, but uttered because a sudden impulse had made it imperative to hear one's own voice and another's answering.

"Hola!" the guide cried, as a light glistened over the snow. The hut was ahead, and warmth, food, rest and fellowship. No longer need the climbers reassure themselves with the thought of the valley only a few hours below.

With the first hint of dawn, they were off where cragsmanship was to count, as hands, feet, eyes, united with courage to climb rock walls and cross crevassed glaciers. Winning their height, the climbers stood as sovereigns looking over kingdoms visually theirs. The earth in compact vision was spread below: rivers, villages, lakes, plains, cities, the busyness of life, the warm reminders of humanity, rimmed by gleaming peaks and silvery reaches of immensity.

On their way down, the lake was reached in the early afternoon. "Iffigensee," announced the guide, but the meaning of the word had changed. A touch of sunlight, drawing a band of silver over the dark surface, had brought the water alive. Glistening glissades swept down to the rim where snow melted at the icy touch of the water: a line of black looped around the lake. Dark peaks, buttressed against a sky of purest cobalt, looked into the lake; and the lake looked back—reflecting their grandeur. Beauty was poised on the face of the water: a nymph whose grace was sunlight.

The little band of climbers, leaning on alpenstocks and gazing into the water, saw what had been kept secret from them by the onset of night. Since that morning hour when they had reached their empyrean—aëry gates open before them, earth's fullness spread below them—they had known their climbers' reward. Now, face to face with beauty, they heard from her lips her revelation and felt, in their own ways, capable of interpretation. B. Y.

On the Way to Uganda

We were delighted when the ship entered the harbour of Mombasa at daybreak.

We landed . . . and found Vasco da Gama Street adorned with flamboyant flowering trees. Brilliant bougainvilleas covered the walls of the houses; hid the wooden pillars of the verandahs of the Law Court, and decorated the trunks of the huge leafless baobabs.

An excellent road bordered by palms, mangoes and papaw trees traverses the island from the old port to Kilindini. . . .

Mombasa is a coral island, and has, like the adjacent coast, a fringing reef. At ebb, it is easy to walk across the reef which is covered by a few inches of water. Even at high tide the water is only a few feet in depth, but in the comparatively narrow interval between the reef fringing the land and that surrounding the island the water suddenly deepens to sixteen fathoms, and navigators must exercise extreme care in entering the harbor. . . .

Swallows build in the verandah of the Court of Justice; weaver-birds flit through the branches of the trees in the Club garden, lizards run along the railings, and in the silence of the library it is amusing to watch geckoes dart across the ceiling catching flies. Every part of the island teems with life.

U. R. These are the initials of one of the most romantic railways in the world. It starts from Mombasa and follows mainly the old caravan route to Kavirondo.

After leaving Mombasa and crossing the bridge over the Makupa creek the line ascends a steep grade giving an excellent view of the island and glimpses of the sea as it runs through groves of coco-nut palms, orange-trees, pomegranates, and banana plantations. Later the railway traverses a desert, covered with scrub and small trees, whose timber is large enough to be used as fuel for the engines.

About 280 miles from Mombasa it enters the Athi Plain, and around Simba station, as the name indicates, lions are plentiful. Rhinoceros and giraffe are occasionally seen in this section of the line. The amount of game on the plain varies with the condition of the grass. When favourable, hundreds of zebra, herds of hartebeest (kongoni) and wildebeest (gnu) will be seen. Ostriches are often on view stalking one behind the other, as self-conscious as bridesmaids walking up the aisle of a church in the wake at a fashionable wedding. These birds mingle with zebras on the grazing-grounds. Scattered in small herds, often close to the line, Thomson's gazelles will be recognized. . . .

After crossing the Athi River the line runs to Nairobi, 327 miles from Mombasa. . . .

From the Sports Ground the snowy summit of Kilimanjaro is usually visible in the afternoon; and about four o'clock the beautiful snow-clad majestic peak of Kenya, glorified with clouds of sunset, appears unveiled above the clouds.

After leaving Nairobi the railway climbs the slope to Kikuyu station (340 miles from Mombasa), passing through forests which shelter elephants to Escarpment station, and here reaches the edge of the famous Rift Valley at an elevation of 7390 feet above sea-level. The train descends the ravine to Kijabe, which marks the limit of the Ukamba Province.

The view of the Rift Valley from the escarpment is inexpressibly grand, with the great mass of Longonot rising from the floor of the valley.—SIR JOHN BLAND-SUTTON, in "Men and Creatures in Uganda." (London: Hutchinson.)

Het Juiste is Nimmer Verkeerd

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

DE BIJBEL bevat tal van raadgevingen, vermaningen en verzekeringen. Het Oude en het Nieuwe Testament beide drukken ons op het hart gerechtigheid of juistheid van beweegredenen als den standaard te aanvaarden, waarnaar wij ernstig moeten streven ons te voegen. Het zou onlogisch en inconsequent zijn, zoo wij verwachtten in het geïnspireerde Woord van de Heilige Schrift machtiging te vinden om het verkeerde boven het juiste te verkiezen. Er kan niet, naar waarheid, gezegd worden, dat de Bijbel ook maar in het minste den mensch aanmoedigt tot verkeerd doen.

Al hetgeen door foutieve opvoeding in de menschelijke ervaring gebracht wordt, zal verbeterd moeten worden. De theorieën, welke voorkomen in verschillende opvoedkundige stelsels, gebouwd op het getuigenis der vijf lichamelijke zinnen, hebben vaak aanleiding gegeven tot de euvelen, waaraan het vleesch onderhevig schijnt te zijn. Wij mogen derhalve niet uit het oog verliezen, dat het lijden der menschheid eerst dan bestendig teniet gedaan kan worden, wanneer een vaststaand iets geopenbaard wordt, dat alle foutieve stelsels en wetten wederlegt, welke ons blind maken voor de geestelijke werkelijkheid.

Wij hebben dus te kiezen, wat wij als werkelijk willen aanvaarden,—het juiste of het verkeerde, goed of kwaad, gezondheid of ziekte, welslagen of falen, overvloed of gebrek, leven of dood. Orde in onze gedachten te hebben, op geestelijk begrijpen gegrond, zal het verlangen sterken het juiste te kiezen; ons welzijn is er van afhankelijk of wij de juiste of de verkeerde keuze doen. Wie in zijn denken van eene geestelijk juiste basis uitgaat, wordt er toe geleid te doen wat juist is. Christus Jezus heeft gezegd: „Gij kunt niet God dienen en den Mammon."

Verkeerd-doen geeft slechts een foutief en tijdelijk gevoel van genot. De gevolgen er van kunnen niet in de schaduw staan van de vreugde, den vrede en de voldoening, welke ons geworden door datgene te doen, wat door onzelfzuchtige liefde wordt ingegeven; en deze dingen zijn helpend en opbouwend.

Zij die Christian Science [de Christelijke Wetenschap] bestudeeren, gaan inzien, dat zij tot uiting brengen hetgeen zij denken, en dat, waar zij zich meer in den aard van het goddelijke verdiepen, zij een steeds toenemend besef ervaren van welzijn, harmonie en de noodige voorziening. In de Spreuken lezen wij aangaande den mensch: „Gelijk hij bedacht heeft in zijne ziel, alzóó zal hij tot u zeggen." Hij, die liefdevol denkt en vriendelijk is jegens anderen, zal ook van anderen liefde en vriendelijkheid ontvangen. Zulk een mensch is rijk in de dingen des Geestes, en zal zich verheugen in vrede en in welzijn.

Het vereischt ernstig streven om geloofwijzen, die wij koesteren, op te geven waar zij algemeen aanvaard worden en van geslacht tot geslacht tot ons zijn gekomen. Dit is in het bijzonder het geval, wanneer het om eene verandering in des menschen godsdienstige overtuiging gaat. Zoo iemand door zondige geloofwijzen lijdt, aarzelt hij slechts zelden zich tot den godsdienst om hulp te wenden, en menigmaal is hervorming hiervan het gevolg. Wat is het dan, dat ons zoo huiverig maakt ons op godsdienstige waarheden te verlaten, wanneer wij ziek zijn, gebukt gaan onder leed en ontmoediging, of in finantiëele moeilijkheden verkeeren? Zou het niet komen doordat velen meenen, dat de godsdienst weliswaar een geneesmiddel biedt voor zonde, doch niet voor ziekte, gebrek en leed?

Wie zou willen beweren, dat God niet almachtig is? En toch verlaten velen onzer zich niet op Zijne macht, intelligentie en tegenwoordigheid, wanneer wij ziek zijn. Dit bewijst ten duidelijkste, dat wij in eene macht buiten God gelooven. De geloofwijze in stoffelijke dingen is in strijd met de oppermacht van God, het goede. Zij wijst er op, dat wij aan de stof de eerste, en aan Geest, God, de laatste plaats geven. Wanneer de stof ons in den steek laat, wenden wij ons mogelijk, in onzen uitersten nood, tot God. En worden wij niet somtijds ongeduldig, wanneer wij dan niet onmiddelijk genezen zijn van onze kwalen?

Het verlangen het juiste te doen en al hetgeen verkeerd is na te laten, is eene gewoonte, welke door de studie en toepassing van Christian Science kan worden aangekweekt. De waarheid van al hetgeen Mary Baker Eddy in het Christian Science leerboek geschreven heeft, kan men bewijzen. Op bladzijde 454 van *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* schrijft zij: „Liefde bezielt, schenkt licht, wijst den weg aan, en gaat ons daarop voor."

Zoo wij den waren aard der dingen leeren kennen en waardeeren, maakt ons hoogste begrip van recht het ons mogelijk, al hetgeen verkeerd is te onderscheiden en te verwerpen, en hierdoor besparen wij onszelven vele pijnlijke en op andere wijze onaangename ervaringen. „Hetgeen wij bovenal van noode hebben is het gebed van vurig verlangen naar een opwassen in genade, tot uiting gebracht in geduld, zachtmoedigheid, liefde en goede daden." (*Science and Health*, blz. 4) Wij behooren deze, zoo juist van pas komende vermaning ter harte te nemen, en „hetgeen wij bovenal van noode hebben" aan te kweeken.

Daar verkeerd-doen het gevolg is van onze foutieve opvoeding, is het volgende één der vele belangrijke punten, welke wij moeten leeren verstaan: er zijn niet twee machten, waarvan de ééne onze goede daden bestuurt, en de andere ons er toe aandrijft een verkeerden weg te volgen. In de mate dat wij ophouden toe te geven aan, of te berusten in de geloofwijze, dat het verkeerde ooit iets anders dan verkeerd kan zijn, brengen wij intuïtief het verlangen tot uiting alleen die dingen te doen, welke juist zijn. Wij dienen te begrijpen, dat elke juiste gedachte van God komt,—van het goddelijk Gemoed, de bron van alle macht, intelligentie en goedheid. Zij die Christian Science bestudeeren, weten dat genezing immer volgt zoo een verkeerd verlangen door dit begrijpen overwonnen wordt.

Slaan wij het Christian Science leerboek weder op, dan ontmoet ons oog de volgende ter zake dienende verwijzing: „Het is Christian Science het juiste te doen, en niets minder dan het juiste te doen kan op dien naam aanspraak maken. Het goede te spreken, en het verkeerde te beleven, is dwaas bedrog, waardoor de mensch zichzelf, meer dan anderen, schaadt" (zie blz. 448).

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgevers Genootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

St. Mary's Loch

Enshrouding mists rolled down the hills,
They draped the heights in pearly greys,
And hid the many tinkling rills
That babbled down by stony ways.

Out shone the sun, the glorious sun,
On springtime foliage many-hued,
The circling hills from cloudland won
Stood round with amber light endued.

Unruffled by the fretting wave,
Clear as a morning drop of dew,
The Silent Loch, reflecting, gave
A picture never artist drew.

—MARY I. E. DOLPHIN, in "Stars and Chimneys." (London: Fowler Wright, Ltd.)

Right Is Never Wrong

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Bible is replete with advice, admonition, and assurance. Both the Old and New Testaments urge us to accept righteousness or rightness of purpose as the standard to which we should make persistent effort to conform. It would be illogical and inconsistent to expect to find in the inspired Word of the Scriptures authority for choosing wrong in preference to right. It cannot be truthfully said that the Bible encourages wrongdoing even in the slightest degree.

Whatever is brought into human experience through false education must be corrected. The theories entertained by certain systems of education, based on the evidence of the five corporeal senses, have frequently given rise to the ills to which the flesh seems heir. Therefore we cannot afford to lose sight of the fact that human suffering can be permanently destroyed only as something definite is revealed with which to offset all systems and false laws that blind us to the spiritual reality.

A choice must be made between accepting as real right and wrong, good and evil, health and sickness, success and failure, abundance and lack, life and death. Mental discipline based on spiritual understanding supports the desire to choose right; and our well-being depends on whether the choice we make is right or wrong. One who reasons from a spiritually right basis is led to do whatever is right. Christ Jesus said, "Ye cannot serve God and mammon."

Wrongdoing brings only a false and temporary sense of pleasure. Its results are as nothing compared with the joy, peace, and satisfaction which come from doing those things that are actuated by unselfish affection; and they are helpful and constructive.

Students of Christian Science learn that they manifest what they think, and that as they dwell more on the divine character they bring into their experience an ever increasing sense of health, harmony, and needful supply. We read in Proverbs regarding a man, "As he thinketh in his heart, so is he." One who thinks kindly and is friendly towards others will be regarded in like manner. Such a man is rich in the things of Spirit, and enjoys peace and health.

It requires considerable effort to give up cherished beliefs, because of their general acceptance, and because they have been handed down from generation to generation. This is especially so when a change in one's religious convictions is involved. Suffering from sinful beliefs, the individual seldom hesitates to turn to religion for help, and reformation is frequently accomplished. Then, what is it that makes us so reluctant to rely on religious truths when we are sick, burdened with sorrow and discouragement, or in financial difficulties? Is it not the fact that many believe that religion offers no remedy for sickness, want, and woe, as it does for sin?

Who would think of saying that God is not omnipotent? Nevertheless, many of us do not rely on His power, intelligence, and presence when we are sick. This clearly indicates that we are believing in a power apart from God. Belief in material things opposes the supremacy of God, good. It indicates that we are putting matter first and Spirit, God, last. When matter fails us and we have no other remedy, we may turn to God in our extremity. Then we sometimes become impatient when we are not immediately healed of our ills.

The desire to do right and shun whatever is wrong is a habit which can be cultivated by the study and practice of Christian Science. What Mary Baker Eddy has written in the Christian Science textbook is provably true. On page 454 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" she writes, "Love inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way."

As we become familiar with and evaluate the true nature of things, our highest sense of right enables us to detect and reject whatever is wrong, thereby sparing ourselves many painful or otherwise unpleasant experiences. "What we most need is the prayer of fervent desire for growth in grace, expressed in patience, meekness, love, and good deeds" (Science and Health, p. 4). We should take to heart this timely reminder and cultivate "what we most need."

Since wrongdoing is the result of false education, one of many other important points to understand is this, that there are not two powers, one directing our right actions and an opposite power impelling us to follow a wrong course. In proportion as we cease to assent to or acquiesce in the belief that wrong can ever be other than wrong, we intuitively manifest the desire to do only those things which are right. It should be understood that every right thought comes from God, infinite Mind, the source of all power, intelligence, and goodness. Students of Christian Science know that when a wrong desire has been overcome by this understanding healing always follows.

Turning again to the Christian Science textbook, we find this pertinent reference (*ibid.*, p. 448): "It is Christian Science to do right, and nothing short of right-doing has any claim to the name. To talk the right and live the wrong is foolish deceit, doing one's self the most harm."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

Reveille

Roll away, white mist of the valley,
Unveil, oh morning face of the lake,
Flute, oh waking bird of the forest,
Echo, oh distant call of the cock!

Shine, white village with belfried church;
Salute, mountains with outstretched branches;
Command the day, majestic in garments of light,
All-conquering sun!

CLARA L. BAXTER.

A Gulf Stream Sunrise

Dawn is at hand as the steamer nears the Gulf Stream. A salmon flush is on the sky at the horizon, behind a line of jagged clouds that seem to rest on the dark water like a row of trees emerging from a submerged key. Untouched as yet by the coming light, these clouds form a sharp silhouette, running off southward into a bank of smoky mauve mist. Closer to the boat float low-lying clouds, almost black. Some of the distant clouds pile up into mesa-like forms. One great cumulus group has the guise of two fabulous giants jousting—thrust and parry—before a row of three seated and crowned personages, a Wagnerian tableau.

A slash of pale gold crosses the deepening flush, up toward the greenish blue. Dark blue is the sea, and the ship pushes on in a long roll. With the eye level lowered so that the rail cuts along the horizon, the clouds toward the north seemingly form a shore line in the sepia sea, complete with islands, that is the sky. A strengthening breeze twists some of the nearer clouds into lacy basketry wisps that travel fast.

Pink now is the eastern sky, the clouds like outcropping rocks, here and there patches of flame. Far to the southward detached gray clouds wander wraithlike. Compact has become the jousting group, and its white crest turns rosy. Even as we look the great gray and white mass takes on the guise of a castle, its ruddy turrets reflecting pale pink tints down to the base. From the southwest comes a warm breath, as of the steaming jungle.

Off the water the long row of clouds has lifted and is sailing upward diagonally, as if starting the day's journey after a night's pause. Out of the cloud castle's side emerges a great gargoyle, one arm outstretched as if haranguing the departing argosy. Flames shoot through the billowing light and dark grays behind him, turning his castle into a conflagration, with a crown like snow in the full light of the sun that is not yet in sight.

On the horizon lingering fingers of cloud glow hotter and hotter. . . . A great molten disk edges up. . . . Now the whole of it can be seen and only the eagle may look into its dazzle. E. C. S.

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With Key to the Scriptures
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Financial: Market Quotations

Pivotal Shares Swing Lower In Light Trading

Losses Generally Unimportant—Homestake Is Strong Feature

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—After registering initial losses of fractions to more than a point, stocks backed and filled in extremely dull trading today.

Gold mining shares and alcohol issues experienced moments of steadiness, but other parts of the list were inclined tc droop.

Homestake Mining was up more than 15 points at one time. Losses of major fractions to more than a point were shown by du Pont, U. S. Steel, Case, National Distillers, Western Union, Westinghouse and Bethlehem Steel.

Transfers approximated 1,500,000 shares.

The dollar displayed renewed strength in foreign exchange dealings.

Gold Situation

The moderate demand for some of the gold mining stocks was in response to the Government's ruling that concentrates and alloys derived from ores might be exported. Under the new decree, some of the gold produced in the United States may be sold abroad at a premium. Just how much of a profit can be made on this shipping arrangement is still a matter of some conjecture. The fixed price of gold here is $20.67 an ounce, whereas in the "free" market of England the metal brings around $30 an ounce. At the same time, shipping costs and higher production costs generally may shade the net returns of many of the companies that contemplate exports.

Traders were watching the grain situation closely for a cue as to the near-by trend of stocks. Public participation for the moment, it is said, is at an extremely low ebb. Orders on specialists' books, either to buy or sell shares at a fixed price, are reported to be the smallest in some time. Market observers, however, apparently are still moderately bullish, although it is pointed out that considerable irregularity may be expected over the next week or so.

The financial district is hoping that further confirmation of the business and industrial recovery will be furnished by the July reports of the leading railroads. Most of the returns for that month will begin to come in during the next week or 10 days. The net income of some of the carriers, it is felt, may not look so good, because maintenance expenses jumped substantially during the month. At the same time, though, comparisons with last year probably will be quite favorable.

Bond Trading Irregular

Bond prices drifted irregularly today in a session marked by general sluggishness. Secondary rails, the market's old stand-by, were rather freely supplied, and other groups were featureless. Prime bonds held firm.

Some of the carrier issues suffered from a lack of support and receded sharply. Alleghany Corporation 5s, 1950 series, yielded more than a point, while Southern Railway 5s and New York Central 5s dropped 2. Losses of fractional extent occurred in some obligations of the Santa Fe, Chicago & North Western, Missouri Pacific, Nickel Plate and Pennsylvania.

Other domestic departments showed generally narrow price changes. International Telephone debentures and Loew's 6s were lifted a point or so in small markets. Consolidated Gas 5½s edged forward fractionally. Goodyear Tire 5s were somewhat heavy on a small turnover.

Equal irregularity prevailed in the foreign division in which trading was light. British 5½s eased nearly a point, but French and Argentine issues ruled fractionally higher. Some of the Reich obligations were soft.

The federal list followed a steady course, showing minor fluctuations on a limited volume of dealings.

American Cotton Supply Below 1932

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP)—The New York Cotton Exchange Service today reported that the indicated world supply of American cotton for the current season is about 2,000,000 bales below last season, marking the first reduction from the previous year since 1929.

The service estimates the carryover on Aug. 1 at 24,207,000 bales compared with 26,138,000 bales last season and commented that with efforts to reduce cotton production and increase consumption the new few seasons should see the carryover reduced to normal proportions of 4,500,000 to 5,000,000 bales.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

Wheat	Open	Net Chg
September	.92⅛	—.03⅜
December	.95¾	—.03¼
May	.99⅞	—.02⅝
Corn		
September	.49⅜	—.03⅛
December	.54⅝	—.03¼
May	.60⅛	—.02½
Oats		
September	.36¾	—.01⅜
December	.40⅛	—.01½
May	.44	— ¾
Lard		
September	5.90	—.17
December	6.30	—.20

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last
September	.72½	.71⅛	.70⅛
December	.73	.69	.71⅝
May	.77¾	.73	.76⅜

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Net Chg
October	94.10	95.00	+2.00
December	94.30	95.80	+2.80
January	94.30	95.00	+2.00
March	94.60	95.20	+2.20
May	94.60	95.40	+2.40

Tone at close—steady.

Dividend Declarations

Gardner Denver Company declared a dividend of 24 on the cumulative preferred, payable Aug. 15 to stock of record Aug. 5. This reduced the total accumulation, which on Aug. 1 amounted to $8.75 a share.

London Quotations

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP)—Consols for money today were 73¾. De Beers 6½, and Rand Mines 6. Money was ¾ per cent, and discount rates—short bills ⅝ and three-month bills ⅝@⅞ per cent.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Aug. 14	Last Aug. 11
13¾	3	..	Adams Express	2200	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅝
31⅝	8	1	Adams Millis	300	17⅝	17	17	..
13½	5½	..	Addressograph	300	9	8¾	8¾	8½
11⅝	8⅝	.60	Affiliated Prod	300	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	7⅞
103¼	47½	2	Air Reduction	1300	98½	97½	99½	101¼
31	11¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	19500	28¼	27½	27¾	27⅝
8¼	¼	..	Alleghany Corp	12300	6¾	5¾	6	6
21⅝	1	..	Alleghany pf ww xxx	300	15	15	15	16
38	5	..	Alleghany 6(cel	10	24	24	24	..
135	70⅝	6	Allied Chem	1300	130½	123½	129½	128½
133⅝	115	7	Allied Chem pf	100	133½	133½	133½	130½
28¾	6	..	Allis Chalmers	2100	18½	18½	18⅝	19
8¼	¾	..	Amal Leather	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
40	5	..	Amal Leather Pf	100	20	20	20	20
4¼	13½	2	Amerada	100	23¼	23¼	23¼	23½
35	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	1300	28½	27¼	28¼	29⅝
23½	8	..	Am Bank Note	1300	19	19	19	20½
18⅝	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	800	11⅝	11	11¼	12¼
108	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	100	100	100	102
97½	49½	4	Am Can	2100	87	83⅝	85½	87¼
39¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	6400	30⅝	29	30	31
89⅞	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	12500	56	53⅝	55½	54⅞
19¾	3½	..	Am & For Pow	3800	12⅜	11⅝	12⅛	13¼
44⅛	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	28¼	28	28¼	..
33⅝	6¼	..	Am & For Pow 8	200	23¾	23	23¾	21⅝
21½	4½	1	Am Hawaiian	3200	17¼	16½	17¼	17
16	3½	..	Am Hide & L	200	11	10½	11	10⅝
13½	3¾	..	Am Ice	1700	13⅜	11⅝	12⅜	13
18⅛	4¼	..	Am International	1700	10	9¾	10	10½
2½	¼	..	Am La France	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
39½	8⅝	..	Am Locomotive	3800	30⅝	28¾	30	31
23⅝	3½	..	Am Metal	1100	17¼	17	17	17¾
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	1300	13½	13½	13⅝	12⅝
41½	9½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	100	30	30	30	..
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	28½	24⅜	24⅝	28
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	4100	15½	14⅜	15⅛	15½
31⅞	8¼	..	Am Rolling Mill	7800	23¾	22¼	23⅜	23½
47¾	20½	3	Am Safety Razor	300	39	36½	39	..
42	7½	..	Am Ship & Com	900	2½	2	2	2
36⅜	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	10	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	27½
42½	16⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1700	34¾	33¼	34⅛	34⅜
85	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	77½	77½	77½	78
21	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	3900	20¾	19¾	20⅝	21
44½	30	2½	Am Stores	100	39½	39½	39½	40
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	500	62	59¾	60	63
134	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	2500	126	124⅝	126	126
43¼	10⅞	1	Am Tob B & E	500	39	38½	39	39¾
38⅜	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	300	24	23	24	23½
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	8400	14⅞	14¼	14⅝	14⅞
61⅞	22⅝	..	Am Woolen pf	4300	54½	53½	53½	54
4⅛	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	300	2½	2¼	2¼	..
10⅞	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	300	8	8	8	8⅛
39½	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	800	25½	24⅜	25⅝	26
232	5	..	Anaconda Cop	8700	17¼	16⅛	16⅞	17⅝
29⅛	9⅜	1	Archer Daniels	260	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	27⅛
93	41	7	Armour Del pf	200	84	84	84	84
7¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	5800	6	5¾	6	6
5	⅝	..	Armour Ill B	3100	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
83	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1700	69⅝	66	67	70⅛
7	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
8¼	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	5	5	5	5
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	15½	15	15	15½
51⅜	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	45	45	45	..
80⅛	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	3500	61⅜	59½	60½	62¼
50	3	..	Atchison pf	200	68	68	68	68
31⅝	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	3100	25¾	25	25⅛	25⅞
81½	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	20	79	79	79	78⅝
10½	1½	..	Atlas Tack	400	14⅜	14	14⅜	14
84¼	31¼	2	Auburn Auto	2500	57¾	55	57¾	57
16⅛	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	17600	11½	10⅜	11⅛	11¾

—B—

17⅛	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	44300	14½	13½	13⅝	13⅝
32⅞	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	8500	29½	28¼	29	29¼
33¾	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	30	29½	30	31
40	20	2	Bangor & Arcos	40	105	104⅜	105	..
100⅜	68⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	..
7¼	3	..	Barker Bros	20	4½	4½	4½	4½
24¼	5½	..	Barker Bros pf	20	19	19	19	8
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	1800	7¾	7¾	7¾	8
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	300	18¼	17⅜	18	18
85	45	7	Beatrice Cr pf	100	80⅜	80⅜	80⅜	..
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	1300	9⅞	9¼	9¼	9⅜
14⅞	14	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	1100	15	14	14⅝	14¼
21¼	6½	..	Bendix Aviation	2300	17	16⅜	17	17
31½	9	..	Best & Co	100	28⅞	28	28⅞	28½
49½	16⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	6500	39⅝	38¼	39¼	40
83	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	200	67	67	67	68
29½	6½	..	Bigelow Sanford	80	20¾	20½	20⅞	20¾
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	500	15	14⅛	14½	15
20	6⅝	..	Bloomingdale	10	18	18	18	18
54½	9½	1	Bohn Alum & Br	500	41⅞	40¾	41	41⅜
37⅝	18	1.60	Borden	2500	31½	30¾	31⅛	31⅞
21⅝	5½	..	Borg Warner	600	16¾	16½	16¾	16¼
4½	⅜	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
14⅜	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	1200	10½	10	10¼	10½
18⅜	7½	1	Briggs & Strat	100	14⅞	14¼	14⅜	..
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	800	33	32	33	33¼
88½	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	77¼	77¼	77¼	..
53⅞	28	3	Brown Shoe	100	48	48	48	..
18½	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	200	11⅜	11⅜	11½	12
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	800	8	8¾	8¾	9
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	13½	12½	13½	13
9⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	600	6⅞	6½	6½	6⅝
35	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	40	28½	28½	28½	28
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	500	4½	4	4	4¼
20½	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	1400	17	16	17	16¾
4¼	1½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅝
2½	1	..	Butte & Superior	300	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
43¼	8½	..	Byers	1200	32	30½	32	31¾

—C—

34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	400	27½	27½	27⅝	28¾
9½	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	300	6¾	6¼	6¼	6½
41½	7½	1	Canada Dry	4300	36⅛	36	30½	30
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	3800	15⅝	15½	15⅝	16¼
35½	14	1	Cannon Mills	300	29½	29	29	29
103½	10½	..	Case Thresh	9400	69¾	67⅜	69	70¾
29¾	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	1800	21	20½	21	21¼
58⅜	4½	..	Celanese Corp	1320	38⅜	37¼	38⅛	38⅞
14	14	1½	Central Aguirre	100	33½	32	32½	33⅛
42⅞	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	3800	33½	31⅜	32¾	33½
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	5
20⅞	7½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	300	17½	17	17	17¾
51½	14⅜	2	Chesapeake Corp	12300	48⅞	48	48½	50
48	24½	2½	Ches Ohio	9400	45⅞	45	45⅝	46½
8	1½	..	Chi & E Ill	100	4½	4½	4½	..
8½	½	..	Chi-& E Ill pf	100	5	5	5	5
7⅞	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	400	5½	5	5½	5¼
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	11¾	11	11	12½
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	1400	8¾	8½	8⅝	9⅛
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	4300	14¾	14¼	14⅝	14½
16	1¼	..	Chi & Western	3400	11¼	11	11¼	11¼
5	1	..	Chi StPMin&O	100	4	4	4	..
12⅜	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅝
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	19¼	19	19¼	..
10⅛	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1500	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	6⅞
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	1400	8	8	8	10
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	700	10¼	10	10	11¼
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	500	23⅜	22½	22½	23¾
39¾	7¾	..	Chrysler	43500	38¼	36⅞	37¾	38⅝
25	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	19	19	19	20
5¼	2¼	..	City Stores A rts	180	3½	3½	3½	..
3⅝	¼	..	City Stores	500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅞	1⅞
8½	1½	..	City Stores A	230	5	4¾	4¾	..
64⅜	60	.50	Cleve & Pitts	50	64⅜	64⅜	64⅜	..
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	200	28¼	28¼	28¼	..
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	800	17½	17	17	17½
21	3	..	Collins & Aikman	1000	17	16⅛	16⅜	17¼
17⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1400	6¾	6	6½	6
51	15¼	..	Colo & Southern	30	43⅞	40½	40½	42½
28½	9	.80a	Columbia Gas	5500	20¾	19⅞	20	20½
74½	40	5	Columbia G pf B	30	65	65	65	..
24½	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	200	21¼	21	21	22½
71½	23½	2	Columbian Carb	400	58	57	58	57
15½	4	..	Comm Credit	500	13⅜	12⅜	12⅜	13⅞
24¾	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	130	23⅜	23	23	23
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	2500	34	33⅝	33⅝	34
57½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	49800	36½	34½	36¼	36⅝
8½	1⅝	..	Comwith & So	6500	3¾	3½	3⅝	3⅝
60½	21	.6	Comwith & S 6pf	100	46	46	46	46
27⅞	7⅞	.60	Congoleum Nairn	800	21¾	20½	21¾	22¼
60	52	4½	Conn Ry & Lt	10	54	54	54	..
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	100	9½	9⅛	9⅜	10
64⅛	40	3.40	Consol Gas	5500	49⅞	48⅝	48½	50
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	200	92½	92⅛	92½	92⅞
18⅞	5	..	Consol Oil	6500	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	10⅝
105	95½	8	Consol Oil pf	100	106	103½	104½	..
10⅝	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	500	6	5¾	6	8¾
2¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	700	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
10¼	1½	..	Container A	300	6½	6½	6½	7½
4½	¼	..	Container B	400	3¼	3	3	3½
18¼	9	..	Container A	1500	13¼	12	13½	12
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	300	2¼	2½	2½	2¼
65¼	35½	2	Cont Can	800	62	61¼	61¾	62
17¾	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	100	11½	11½	11½	12
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	300	30½	30	30	..
4	1	..	Cont Motors	1600	2½	2	2	2½
19½	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	1200	14¾	14	14⅜	14½
85⅞	45⅝	3	Corn Products	3200	84½	83¼	84⅝	84⅞
145⅜	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	20	138	138	138	..
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	2030	5¾	5½	5⅝	5½
39½	23	21	Cream of Wheat	600	31½	30½	31½	31⅝
14¾	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	10¼
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	200	47½	47½	47½	46
38½	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	37	37	37	..
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	2000	6	6	6	6
37⅞	9	..	Crucible Steel	200	28¾	28½	28¾	29
60⅞	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	100	49	49	49	..
4⅜	⅛	..	Cuba Co	1000	2½	2⅜	2½	2¾
16	2¼	..	Cuba Ry pf	202	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
11½	1½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1800	8¼	7⅞	8	8½
59½	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	800	51	50½	51	..
32¾	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	900	20½	20	20½	20
68	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	100	49	49	49	49
4¾	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2500	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3⅜
8	2	..	Curtis-Wright A	500	6¾	6½	6½	6⅝
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	100	17	17	17	..

—D—

8⅜	1⅜	..	Davega St	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	200	31½	31½	31½	..
49	24⅝	..	Deere & Co	6500	32⅝	30⅜	32½	33⅝
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	500	73½	72½	73½	87
48	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	13500	38½	37¼	38¼	38½
91½	48	4	Detroit Edison	300	82½	82½	82½	..
33⅞	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	100	31	31	31	31
38⅜	12	1¶	Dome Mines	3600	33½	30⅜	30⅝	31½
26⅞	10½	1.20	Dominion Stores	100	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	20¾
18¼	10½	..	Douglas A	700	14	13½	13½	13⅞
85⅝	32⅝	2	du Pont de Nem	3400	78½	73¾	74½	75¾
117	97½	6	du Pont deb	200	115¾	115¾	115¾	115
102⅛	90	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	99½	99½	99½	99⅝

—E—

89¾	46	3	Eastman Kods k	800	77½	76⅜	76¾	79
16	3½	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	700	12½	12¼	12⅜	12⅝
8¼	⅜	..	Ettingon Schild	600	3⅜	3½	3½	3½
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	800	18¼	17⅝	17⅝	18½
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	700	6	5½	5½	5⅝
4¼	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2300	3	2¾	2¾	3
15⅝	3⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1400	9½	9	9¼	9⅛
14¼	4	..	Engineers Pub S	100	8	8	8	8½
40⅞	15	3½	Engineers PS ww	100	31	31	31	..
19⅜	6½	1	Equitable Off Big	300	10½	10	10	10
25¼	3¾	..	Erie RR	300	21¼	21	21½	21¾
18⅛	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	300	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9¾

—F—

42	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	32	32	32	..
11¾	¾	..	Fed Motor Tr	300	7½	7½	7½	..
31½	9½	.40	Firestone T & R	800	24⅜	23½	24⅜	24½
70¾	45	2½	First Nat Stores	1200	58	55½	55½	58
18	6½	..	Fond Mach	100	13⅞	13½	13⅞	14
23	4	..	Foster-Wheeler	800	18⅝	15⅜	16⅝	16¼
36½	13⅜	1	Fourth Nat Inv	800	23	23¼	23	..
23⅜	3	..	Foundation	200	16	15½	16	16
18¼	17½	..	Fox Film A new	300	17½	17¼	17½	18
42⅜	16⅛	3	Freeport Texas	300	39½	39½	39⅝	39

—G—

4¾	1	..	Gabriel Snub A	1900	4¾	3⅞	4⅜	3¾
43¼	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1300	38	34½	35	36⅝
27	4⅝	..	Gen Asphalt	600	19	18⅛	18⅝	19⅜
20⅝	11½	1	Gen Baking	800	15⅝	14⅛	15	15⅜
108	99¾	.40	Gen Baking pf	40	104¾	103	105	105¾
36⅛	10⅛	.40	Gen Electric	11700	24¼	23⅝	24¼	24⅛
13¼	10½	.80	Gen Elec Sp	700	12¾	12	12⅛	12
33⅜	21	2	Gen Foods	1800	36½	34⅛	36	37
3⅝	⅛	..	Gen Gas & E A	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
28	3	..	Gen Gas & E B	900	17	17	17	..
71	23½	1	Gen Mills	400	64	64	64	66
36⅝	8	..	Gen Motors	30600	30¾	29½	30½	30⅝
6⅝	1⅜	..	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	33	32	32½	..
84⅛	9	..	Gen Out Ad	700	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅝
10½	3½	..	Gen Print Ink	10	13	13	13	..
8¼	1¼	..	Gen Realty	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
8¼	¾	..	Gen Ry Signal	500	40¼	39½	40	41½
43⅝	13¼	1	Gen Realty	3900	14⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
4¾	¾	..	Gillette Saf Raz	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
22⅞	8¾	..	Gillette S R pf	3900	14⅝	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝
47¾	8	1	Gimbel Bros	400	8¾	8	8	8½
7⅝	¾	..	Glidden	700	16⅛	15½	15⅝	16
30	3¾	..	Gobel(Adolf)	300	10½	9¾	9¾	10
18	2	..	Gold Dust	600	23½	21½	21⅝	21⅝
21	8	..	Goodrich	2800	16½	15¼	15½	15⅝
62	8	..	Goodrich pf	500	43¾	43	43	42
47½	12⅛	..	Goodyear	1400	28	26⅜	28	27¾
41½	8¼	..	Goodyear 1pf	300	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	..
89⅞	27½	2	Goodyear 2pf	300	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	..
17⅜	7⅛	..	Gotham Silk Hos	1100	11¾	11¼	11¼	13
17⅛	5	..	Graham Paige	1100	7¾	7¼	7¼	7⅝
13⅜	3¾	..	Granby	800	11½	11	11¼	11¾
10⅞	3¾	..	Grand Union	700	7¾	6½	7⅜	7
34⅝	15¾	1	Grant (WT)	700	21¾	21¾	21½	21½
39⅜	4¾	..	Great Nor pf	4300	38	36⅝	35½	37¼
18⅜	5¼	..	Great Nor Ore	300	13⅝	13	13	13
49⅝	1	..	Great West Sug	3200	23¾	23	23¼	24
4⅞	⅜	..	Grigsby-Grunow	600	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
4½	¼	..	Guantanamo Sug	100	3	3	3	..

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Financial: News and Comment

Steel Operations Hold Steady For Nation as Whole

Average Rate 56 Per Cent Capacity—Code and Coal Supply Problems

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—Operations in the steel industry are holding quite steady for the country as a whole, the average rate being 56 per cent of capacity. A falling off of the pace in some districts is being offset by advances in others, the Chicago district in particular having seen a rise of a few points, following the best sales so far this year.

The two principal uncertain factors are the fuel supply and the steel code. A scarcity of coal and coke has developed in several districts, with some fuel companies refusing to sell a ton of coal, needing their supplies to fill contracts previously made.

The steel makers are beginning to wonder whether costs of steel making are not going to increase faster than prices for their finished products. For furnace coke, which a month ago sold at $2 a ton, as much as $4 is being asked by some operators. The price of refractory bricks has been advanced another $5 a 1000 following a previous advance a few weeks ago.

Strike and labor troubles in the coal branch of the steel industry are a factor to be reckoned with in a serious way for the first time in several years. In some coal producing districts union labor has been the accepted thing for many years. In others the open shop still exists and the operators in those areas are reluctant to yield from former policies. This is making difficult the formation of a coal code.

Scarcity of Labor

Among the steel makers the labor problem takes a little different turn in that a scarcity of labor is noted in some districts, at least of the skilled type.

Those going through the steel mills note a change in the tone of labor. The workmen now on the job are working with unusual zest, appreciating their jobs after the long periods of idleness which have gone before. For this reason steel is being made these days with unusual efficiency.

Partially offsetting this labor efficiency, however, is the rundown condition of equipment. During normal times a period of idleness is a time for repairing machinery. During the depression, however, such rehabilitation was frequently neglected. Only in one or two instances have steel makers taken time by the forelock and made plants more modern and in perfect working order.

One of the most hopeful developments has been the better demand for the heavy products such as bars, plates and shapes. The writer was last week in one of the plants of a major steel producer in the Pittsburgh district and saw mills working which had been idle for five years, turning out such products as floor plates, shapes, rails. Along the Monongahela River at least half of the smokestacks are belching smoke whereas last March only one-tenth were in operation.

Pipe Line Inquiries

Demand for steel from the railroads is improving constantly. The carriers are repairing equipment where practical, and in fewer cases are purchasing new equipment. Considerable quantities of bars, plates, shapes, axles, etc., are being purchased for repairing cars and locomotives. The Burlington recently placed an order for 4000 tons of steel rails, while the Nickel Plate has released 3000 tons of rails against an old contract.

The largest inquiry for a pipe line in some time involves 11,500 tons for a gas line in the Southwest. Of the 52,000 tons of plates to be required for the construction of naval vessels in private yards 35,000 tons have already been purchased.

Production of steel ingots during July were at the rate of 58.95 per cent of capacity, the highest for a month in several years and exceeding the unofficial estimates made weekly during the month. Production was at the rate of 128,152 tons daily as compared with 99,904 tons daily in June. Production for the first seven months of this year has averaged 31.16 per cent of capacity as compared with 21.75 per cent for the corresponding period of the preceding year. In fact, production over the first seven months has been close to that for the entire year of 1932, or as 13,322,833 tons for all of last year compared with 12,193,002 tons for the seven months of 1933.

The tin plate department of the steel industry continues the most active, with operations at 95 per cent of capacity and with orders now on books sufficient to keep the industry engaged at the present rate through September. The automobile industry continues to take steel in a liberal fashion. It is predicted that August automobile production will be 200,000 units.

Nonferrous Metals Steady

Prices of the nonferrous metals have remained steady, and perhaps no further changes will take place until after the codes are virtually adopted. Copper producers have been meeting with federal authorities at Washington to try to get together on a few minor points of difference. They have agreed not to sell below a weighted average cost of production.

The feature of the zinc situation was the favorable statistics for July, which revealed that surplus stocks declined 14,800 tons following a similar decline the preceding month. The price of zinc has held well at 5 cents a pound, East St. Louis, for three or four weeks, with the exception of an occasional sale at 50 cents a ton less during the last week.

Lead prices are unchanged from the price prevailing for over a month. The sagging market at London causes a little uneasiness lest it bring down local quotations.

To Survey Package Traffic Situation

Washington, Aug. 14

FEDERAL Coördinator of Transportation Eastman has launched the first of a series of transportation surveys designed to improve and coördinate freight and express traffic.

As a first step a questionnaire has been sent to about 100,000 shippers and receivers of less than carload package and parcel freight handled by railroads, express agencies, trucking companies and forwarders.

The work will be in charge of J. R. Turney, director of the section of transportation of the coördinator organization. Other questionnaires relating to the same particular inquiry will be sent to the various railroads.

Improvement in railroad methods of handling and charging for freight service is the objective of the inquiry.

Chain System Sales

Chain store sales compare:

	Grand Union Co. Sales		
	1933	1932	Inc.%
5 wks to Aug. 5	$2,932,953	$2,932,693	0.01
31 wks to Aug. 5	16,027,471	18,173,261	11.8

Sales for the four weeks ended July 1, 1933, showed a decrease of 7.3 per cent as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding year.

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No Slackening Is Yet Seen In Canadian Trade

Activity Is Spreading to Heavy Industries—Bank Clearings

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—Even the hot weather has failed to cause any slackening in the broadening of trade gains in Canada, which have been progressively in evidence for more than three months.

The momentum of activity continues and is spreading to the heavy industries, such as iron and steel, automobile parts, and machinery. Production of electric energy has been upward steadily since May, reflecting the increased operating hours of industrial plants, and bank clearings are above the 1932 totals.

Earnings of both of the large railroad systems have increased, with an unusually heavy passenger movement reported in all directions.

Tourist traffic has picked up sharply during the last two weeks, which has helped to extend further the gains in retail distribution, according to dispatches to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., from branch offices located in the chief commercial and industrial centers of the Dominion.

General trade sentiment has not been changed by the lower prices for wheat and the certainty that the crop will be nearly 50 per cent under that of last year, and these are counterbalanced by the higher returns being received for subsidiary farm products, and the pronounced industrial employment.

Shipments of newsprint are becoming larger from week to week, and there has been no diminution in the output of textiles, shoes, cartons and boxes, cosmetics and sundries, with employment in these industries increasing steadily.

Rayon factories are working full time, with output increased nearly 40 per cent since the first of the year. Plants manufacturing ducks and awnings are working 24 hours a day because dealers' stocks are exhausted, while producers of bond and other fine papers are running full time and have raised wages.

The largest manufacturer in Canada of starch, corn sirup, and oil has resumed capacity operations.

Automobile factories are not so well occupied as they were a month ago.

The output of nickel, copper, gold, and silver is growing larger, under the stimulation of the higher prices quoted for these metals.

Business News Of New England

Potato growers in New England are grabbing the hoe handle with a determination unsurpassed for some time. The cheerful news comes from the Department of Agriculture which forecasts a substantial decrease in this year's crop compared with last year. The crop is expected to total 46,635,000 bushels compared with 48,350,000 bushels harvested in 1932. This means higher prices for potatoes and the lifting of a lot of mortgages.

♦ ♦ ♦

Maine's potato crop is expected to be about 4.9 per cent less this year or 38,480,000 bushels, and the smallest crop since 1927.

♦ ♦ ♦

When they start bobbing for apples in New England in the fall it will be after an approximate apple crop of some 7,932,000 bushels has been gathered and placed on markets throughout the country or in dark cool cellars.

♦ ♦ ♦

One of New England's leading industries is now operating at high speed and gathering cheerful results. It's the recreation industry. This activity brings into this section of the country about $500,000,000 every year. That represents a lot of business and fun, and the investment pays everyone good dividends.

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There has been a marked increase in the bustle behind R. H. White Co. trading counters during the last few weeks and when the net result was added up it was found that there had been a 33 per cent increase in business. The president of this company said that wages had been increased 10 per cent and after Sept. 15 they would be raised again.

♦ ♦ ♦

The first National Stores tightened up another notch in its link and is going after more business with a zest. The incentive is the July sales report which showed a dollar-sales gain of 9.9 per cent. This is the largest increase reported by the New England chain store grocery company since November, 1929. It follows the first gain in the June four weeks' period in three years, or since June, 1930.

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At a time when you are looking at a fancy piece of millinery it might be interesting to know that this industry represents about 30 establishments in New England, and employs 1400 wage earners. The annual production value is about $5,500,000. That's a lot of millinery when one considers the size of headgear this year.

American Cotton Forwardings

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—American cotton was forwarded to mills of the world in larger volume this week than in the corresponding week last year, according to the weekly report of the New York Cotton Exchange. Forwardings totaled 237,000 bales this week, compared with 151,000 last year. Total forwardings during the season to date are 366,000 bales, compared with 297,000 in the corresponding period of last season.

Real Silk Hosiery Loss

CHICAGO, Aug. 14—Preliminary report of Real Silk Hosiery Mills, Inc., for the six months ended June 30, 1933, shows net loss of $8786 after all charges, including taxes and depreciation, compared with a net loss of $173,909 in the like period a year ago.

Rise in Exports Indicative Of General Trade Recovery

Increase in 'Active' Lines Most Cheerful Features—Tide Turns After Decline Extending Over 46 Months—Shipments to 16 Countries Gain

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—The proof of how far the recovery movement in American foreign trade has already gone is shown by the fact that American exports to 16 countries, widely scattered over the world, for the first six months of this year are better than the like period last year, according to a statement just issued by the National Foreign Trade Council.

It is said that the definite upturn has come none too soon, and it is most opportune if this country is to keep its leading place as the world's principal exporting nation.

Six of the countries are in Latin America in which a notable turn for the better was reported. They are Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Venezuela, Colombia and Mexico. Six are in Europe—Italy, Germany, France, Finland, Spain and Belgium; and four—Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and Egypt—are more or less closely related to the British Empire.

The increase in "active" lines of American exports, those which are susceptible to salesmanship, is the most encouraging feature of the present phase of American foreign trade, the report says. The proportion of manufactured goods among our exports is now estimated to be more than 67 per cent for the present year compared with 63 per cent for the first half of last year.

Among the long list of manufactured articles which are sharing in this decided gain in exports are automobiles, accounting and calculating machines and other office equipment, iron and steel scrap, coal tar products, radio receiving sets and tubes, typesetting machines, power pumps and power-driven milling machines. Exports this year included more than $3,000,000 worth of American aircraft, largely to South America, and a greatly increased number of aircraft engines.

Foreign Trade Tide Turns

The tide of American foreign trade has turned, after a decline extending over 46 successive months, ever since September, 1929, with a declared export total for June of $118,809,000, or 8 per cent better than June, 1932, the survey continues. If this rate is maintained, 1933 should be a better year for exports than 1932. In spite of the fact that for the six-month period ended July they are about 20 per cent behind the corresponding period last year in value, this is held to be a distinct improvement over the year 1932, when our exports were 31 per cent below those of 1931.

Only in two months in recent years, August, 1931, and May, 1929, have our imports exceeded our exports; but June also was to this extent another indication of change for the future, adds the review. Improved imports, a definite sign of the quickening of domestic business, amounted to $122,262,000, an advance of 11 per cent over last year.

This balance in favor of imports may be anticipated as a steadily recurring development of our trade returns for the future, as the creditor position of the United States tends to bring into our markets an increase of imports which may at least keep pace with the new trend of expanding export shipments.

Allowance should also be made for the rapid increase within the last few months of the prices of two of our principal unmanufactured exports, cotton and wheat. It is said that the increased values of these exports give a disproportionate magnitude to cotton and wheat in our export trade and to that extent the import balance is even larger, in real consideration, than appears in the current figures.

During the period when the Buy American partisans were endeavoring to convert the United States to an isolationist policy, imports not only constituted less than 7 per cent of our production, but were invariably less by a substantial amount than the exports of corresponding periods, the trade council continues. That propaganda has now definitely abated, largely due to the expectations under the National Industrial Recovery Act. What has really happened is that isolation has been counteracted by inflation, each neutralizing the other in a way to strike a balance now more nearly approximating sound foreign trade conditions.

Japan Enlarges Outlets

For example, when the Japanese yen was quoted at 20 cents earlier in the year, Japan was not only able to sell her products, notably cotton goods, in competitive markets at prices which Americans could not meet, but was steadily enlarging her outlets in the United States.

Recently, however, changes in the value of the dollar have brought us the 30-cent yen, with the result that Japanese dealers in cotton goods in this country lack their former assurance and are no longer quoting definite dollar prices.

The reduction of the international value of the dollar to approximately 70 cents has thus automatically protected our market against the serious dangers of depreciation of foreign currencies.

To such an extent has this taken place that, while it has not altogether redressed the balance to a parity with former conditions, it has made it unnecessary for the time being, at least, to take further emergency measures for the protection of American industries from the invasion of alien goods.

Meanwhile, a steadily increasing export trade is being recovered in manufactures of all kinds of machinery, from turbines to office appliances, including oilwell machinery, harbor and dredging equipment, electrical machinery for factory and household appliances.

Including all types of machinery that we produce 13 per cent has been exported within the last 12 months, or one unit out of every eight, a fact which adds a salient reason to the present need for favoring the unimpeded development of American foreign trade.

The World's Business

Business Indices

LEADING business indices showed an unprecedented upward turn between April and the middle of July but since that time nearly all the available indices have leveled out or turned downward. In the present state of the art of economics this was hardly more than could be expected. Cotton forwardings decreased after the textile rush to fill empty shelves ahead of the Recovery Act's provisions slowed down. Freight loadings have leveled out at about 25 per cent above last year with last week down slightly due to the strike in the Connellville region. Automobile production has slowed down in the last two weeks as the manufacturers have caught up with the spectacular retail demand. Steel mill activity is in a temporary lull as buyers await the further effect of the codes. Sales of electric energy, which are largely a reflection of other business indices, are down slightly after the proper seasonal adjustment. There seems no reasonable basis for doubt that the lull will be followed in a few weeks by a further improvement. Good opinion in the Street seems to be that August will be a dull month in the market, and a good time to pick up stocks.

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'Natural Recovery'

To a certain degree it appears that the benefits expected from the National Industrial Recovery Act, as well as from the Administration's currency-debasement policy, are not to be looked for in the future, but have already happened. Anticipation of the increase in wage costs, which in some lines amounts to 100 per cent, was partly responsible for the altogether phenomenal increase in business activity between March and July, with one leading industry, the textile group, reaching operating schedules better than those of 1929. Now the higher wage costs are here. Again the extraordinary rise in raw material prices of the same period, in part due to the improved statistical positions of the leading commodities, was also due to a flight from the dollar which has probably come to an end, as the depreciation of the dollar on the foreign exchanges has probably reached an end. While the operations of the National Industrial Recovery Act, which are specifically directed toward increasing wage costs, are wholly admirable, it seems likely that recovery will take its own natural, and stubbornly deliberate, course.

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Market Regulations

The recent tendency of Washington officialdom to reach out and do something about the speculative markets is producing some sardonic comments. The wheat market surged upward under the inspiration of Washington's announcement that all possible steps would be taken to get prices back to the 1926 level but when the market broke, as might have been expected, the Board of Trade came under fire. A Congressman has suggested that declines on the stock exchange have brought the comment that pool operators would like nothing better than to have the Government hold up stock prices while they distribute the stocks which they have whirled up. The recent stock exchange rulings on margin accounts with a debit balance of $5000 or less turn out to be hardly more severe than that conservative houses already enforce, and the requirement that pool operations be reported by brokers is taken to mean only that the pools will step a little further into the background, distribute their business a little more widely among different brokerage houses, and still carry on. Houses which have not hitherto enjoyed much pool business will be the beneficiaries.

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Gold Exports

Last week's Treasury ruling permitting the export of cyanide precipitates of gold virtually grants United States gold producers the free market of which they have been deprived since the Administration's gold embargo of March 6. These precipitates are next to the final stage in the refining of gold from ore. Only a small percentage of foreign matter remains with the gold, the freight cost on which is comparatively insignificant. World price of gold is around $29, which is far better than the domestic price of $20.67 even after the companies have paid the freight on the additional small amount of unseparated foreign matter. This will further stimulate the boom in gold production which, according to the nineteenth century economists, restores the balance of prices "in the long run." H. M. F.

Railroads Headed For Ownership By U. S. Government

Educate Public Opinion to Private Management and End It, Says Lisman

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK—We are now living in the midst of revolution which will most certainly carry the railroads of our country into government ownership unless drastic steps are taken to educate the public to the value of private management, F. J. Lisman, railroad authority, declares in the current issue of the Railway Age.

"We are revolving very rapidly," says Mr. Lisman, "with the power house directed by idealists, theorists and practical politicians, with an increasing tendency toward experimentation. If these experiments should succeed, we shall have created an intricate ant hill or beehive with the workers and voters all subject to the same queen bee."

Mr. Lisman calls attention to the fact that Joseph Eastman, Railroad Coördinator, has been very frank in the past in his advocacy of government ownership and that his opinions would undoubtedly carry great weight with the President and his Cabinet. The public on the other hand, he maintains, has vague ideas that the salaries of railroad presidents are too high and that the railroads have not been progressive in meeting highway competition.

"They have heard about fancy salaries," the banker writes, "and favoritism of all kinds. They do not in the least understand what an infinitesimal amount railroad executives' salaries are in proportion to gross earnings; nor do they realize the burden of responsibility resting on the executives.

"Neither do they understand that in normal times men of requisite capacity to become executives have opportunities to make large income in private life with very much less responsibility and that it is therefore necessary for the carriers to pay a few big salaries, not only to the men they now have, but as an incentive to those in minor positions who gradually expect to get to the top."

"Private management of the railroads is not 100 per cent perfect any more than any other human enterprise. Much has been said about the wastes connected with it—largely because there has been concentration of attention on such wastes, and the endeavor on the part of everyone to pick flaws and find them.

"Nevertheless the railroads are probably the most efficient enterprises in the country; they are certainly operated at over 85 per cent efficiency which is surely better than the average large or small manufacturing concern. It is doubtful whether government organizations are operated even 50 per cent as efficiently.

"Those who have made a study of government and realize the highly developed grafting organizations of our big cities and the lackadaisical and stupid lack of supervision of the minor communities such as counties, villages, etc., will surely subscribe to this."

Better Business For The 'Movie' Theaters

IMPROVEMENT in theater attendance this summer and prospect of further pick-up in the fall and winter months due to the reëmployment drive and effect of the National Recovery Act in affording more leisure time to the working public has found reflection in the strength in amusement company securities.

Senior issues of some of the bigger units have been in demand, carrying a few to new highs for the year.

Warner Bros. Pictures 6s of 1939 reached their high for the year last week at 44⅜. This compares with the year's low of 12. Loew's 6s of 1947 touched 85½, compared with the 1933 low of 48. Paramount Famous 6s of 1947, which this year sold as low as 4¼, advanced to 33 early last week, although reacting to 29¼ at the close of the week.

Chicago Wholesale Business Last Week At New High Level

Retail Buying Continues to Hold Gains of Former Weeks

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 14—Stimulated by the purchases of store representatives who attended the Interstate Merchants' Council and other trade shows, wholesale business in the Chicago area rose to new levels last week.

Retail buying continued to hold the gains of former weeks; rise in production of the local steel mills was checked temporarily, as a result of the new price question.

Two leading railroads reported profits that were 35 times larger than this time last year; and Chicago power output continued to move forward briskly to 17 per cent ahead of 1932, according to trade observers of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Early reports indicate that buying by out-of-town visitors attending the Interstate Merchants Council will run more than $7,000,000 ahead of last year. Anticipation of rising prices was given as the chief reason for this great increase in purchases. Large crowds were also attracted by the opening of the new wash frock plant, located in one of the larger wholesale houses of the city.

At retail, the strong respose to August clearance sales and the evident determination on the part of the buyers to take advtangtage of the present low prices resulted in continued improvement.

A break in the steady rise in the steel industry which has been in progress without interruption since last April, was caused by price differences between producers and consumers and a stirring up of the labor question by the National Recovery program. The industry last week operated close to 57 per cent of capacity.

Pennsylvania Oil Stocks Drop

OIL CITY, Aug. 14—Stocks of Pennsylvania grade crude oil held by major pipeline companies at the end of July totaled 2,511,444 barrels, a drop of 215,467 barrels, indicating that demand in July continued to exceed production. Stocks of Pennsylvania grade oil are now at the lowest point in three years.

OFFER TO HOLDERS OF

United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland

20-Year 5½% Gold Bonds

DUE 1st FEBRUARY, 1937.

Holders of the above-named Bonds may apply for the exchange of their Bonds into

£2:10s. % TREASURY BONDS

DUE 1st FEBRUARY, 1937,

at the rate of £26 of £2:10s. % Treasury Bonds for each $100 United Kingdom 5½% Gold Bond.

The Bonds are an investment authorised by "The Trustee Act, 1925," subject to the provisions of Section 7 of that Act.

THE GOVERNOR AND COMPANY OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND are authorised to receive from holders of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland 5½% Gold Bonds, due the 1st February, 1937, applications for the exchange of these Bonds in terms of the above offer.

The Principal and Interest of the £2: 10s. % Treasury Bonds, 1937, will be a charge on the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, and will be paid in London at the Bank of England.

The Bonds will be repaid at par on the 1st February, 1937.

Interest on the Bonds will be paid half-yearly on the 1st February and the 1st August. The first interest payment representing a full six months' interest will be made on the 1st February, 1934. Interest will be payable by coupon.

Bonds will be free of Stamp Duty.

This Issue will not be regarded as a "Loan issued for the purposes of the present War" within the meaning of Rule 3, Schedule C, of the Income Tax Act, 1918.

Bonds of this issue and the interest payable from time to time in respect thereof will be exempt from all United Kingdom taxation, present or future, so long as it is shown that the Bonds are in the beneficial ownership of persons who are neither domiciled nor ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom.

Further, the interest payable from time to time in respect of these Bonds will be exempt from United Kingdom Income Tax, present or future, so long as it is shown that the Bonds are in the beneficial ownership of persons not ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom, without regard to the question of domicile. Where Bonds are in the beneficial ownership of a person entitled to exemption under these provisions, the relative coupons will be paid without deduction for Income Tax or other tax if accompanied by a declaration of ownership in such form as may be required by the Treasury.

Applications should be lodged either at the Bank of England, Loans Office, 5 & 6, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 3, or at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23, Wall Street, New York, and must be accompanied by the relative United Kingdom 5½% Gold Bonds, from which the coupon due the 1st August, 1933, must first be detached. Registered Bonds must be lodged in a form proper for transfer.

Bond Certificates to Bearer, with coupon attached for the interest due the 1st February, 1934, will be issued in respect of accepted applications in denominations of £5, £50, £100, £500, £1,000 and £5,000. These Bond Certificates will be exchangeable in due course for Definitive Bonds which will be available in similiar denominations. Fractional Certificates for £1, with coupon attached for the interest due the 1st February, 1934, will be issued where necessary. These fractional Certificates will be exchangeable in multiples of £5 for Definitive Bonds without payment of any fee.

Application forms, together with copies of this Prospectus, may be obtained at the Bank of England; at any Branches of the Bank; of Messrs. Mullens, Marshall, Steer, Lawford & Co., 13, George Street, Mansion House, London, E.C. 4; or at the Office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23, Wall Street, New York.

The List of Applications will be opened in London and New York on Monday, the 24th July, and will be closed on Thursday, the 31st August, 1933.

BANK OF ENGLAND,
22nd July, 1933.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

In Honor of Debussy

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

JUST a year ago, Paris paid homage to the memory of Claude Debussy by erecting on the edge of the Bois de Boulogne the beautiful allegorical monument designed by the Martel brothers. This year, almost to the day, another tribute of admiration and respect has been offered to the great French musician by the town of St-Germain-en-Laye, which claims the honor of being his birthplace. Previously a marble plaque on the modest house in the rue au Pain had, for several years, reminded tourists and visitors of this fact. The town of St.-Germain-en-Laye, however, proud of its illustrious son, wished to honor him in a more worthy manner. In the shadow of its magnificent royal castle, in a shaded square, it has just unveiled a statue by Aristide Maillol in memory of the great composer.

This statue also is an allegory. It represents a graceful figure unrolling a scroll on which one of the phrases of "Prélude à l'Après-Midi d'un Faune" may be read. This monument, having only a sentimental value, cannot compare with that of the Martel brothers. The unveiling ceromony was really the birth of a whole movement—a very characteristic one—the results of which will soon be tangible.

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For some years, countries which formerly paid but little attention to their intellectual riches have realized that a great creative artist represents a national wealth. In days gone by, a certain romanticism forbade one to speak plainly and to face certain facts. Today, we are becoming more candid. Germany is not ashamed of systematically exploiting the memory of Wagner, just as it would a gold mine or an oil well; and Austria extracts important revenues which it openly accepts from the cult of Mozart. Bayreuth and Salzburg are as methodically organized as big watering places or international seaside resorts. The cult of a great man may bring material advantages which it would be absurd to neglect. The Bayreuth and Salzburg festivals draw music lovers from all over the world. The native town of a great musician attracts everyone interested in him.

France, until now, does not seem to have understood this fact. But it has suddenly become aware of it. And Claude Debussy is the raison d' être. After the ceremony at St.-Germain-en-Laye friends and admirers of the master, supported by the public authorities, decided to sponsor, every year, on this corner of a land, a "Debussy Week" of the highest class.

The idea is quite natural. Claude Debussy, whom Gabriele d'Annunzio purposefully called Claude of France, is perhaps the musician who represents most completely the essential qualities of the French nation.

* * *

France is composed of endless provincial variations, very different from each other and yet harmonizing with astonishing unity. And this synthesis is nowhere more complete than in the region of the Ile de France, of which St. Germain is the capital. It is in this privileged district that one may really observe that which is most French in France. The climate, the scenery, the sky, the outline of the hills, the vegetation, the soft voices of the inhabitants — everything is graceful, elegant, moderate and delicate.

The town of St. Germain, formerly a royal residence situated at the gates of Paris, offers visitors the rarest attractions. Its historical château, magnificent forest and splendid terrace—the only one of its kind in the world—constitute elements which will greatly attract tourists.

The "Grandes Semaines Debussy" will be held in this ideal setting. Model interpretations of "Pelléas et Mélisande" and the "Martyre de Saint-Sébastien" will be given and people will come here to find the true tradition of the Debussy style. Symphony concerts, recitals and programs of chamber music will complete the festival.

But above all, it will be necessary, in order to honor intelligently such a passionate lover of the country as Debussy was, to call upon the collaboration of the scenery. Certain works of Debussy attain their full meaning only in a natural setting. In a glade of the forest of St. Germain, in those enchanted and sunlit woodlands the praises of which have been sung by Stephen Mallarmé, performance will be given of the "Prélude à l'Apres-Midi d'un Faune."

It will be possible to give open air performance of poems such as the "Prodigal Son"; sport ballets such as "Jeux"; "Khamma," "La Danse Sacrée" and "La Danse Profane," and all the choregraphic adaptations taken from the "Arabesques," the "Petite Suite" and the "Préludes," which so often picture for us horizons and landscapes.

We must not forget that Debussy always enjoined composers to seek music not only in themselves but outside as well. In his opinion the best professor of musical composition was "the wind that passes and tells you the story of the world." Homage rendered him by associating his music with landscape would therefore be in accordance with his cherished ideal. Further, it is quite possible in this part of the country, which has such a temperate climate, to install in the forest "théâtres de verdure" and concert halls having leaves for walls and roofs. No more fitting architecture could be found for an impressionist like Debussy.

But, of course, these annual musical festivities will not necessarily be limited to Debussy's works. Just as Salzburg welcomes works by Richard Strauss and Wagner, so the festivals at St. Germain may honor the genius of Rameau, Bizet, Lalo, Chabrier, Gabriel Fauré, Maurice Ravel and of all the young musicians who continue to struggle for a noble ideal.

St.-Germain may thus become the Salzburg of French music. Performances respecting all the authors' intentions will be given there. This should dispel many misunderstandings and allow many foreigners to become acquainted with the genuine style of works of which they often have only inaccurate ideas.

Peoples, despite the difficulties of the times, should get used to visiting one another more and more in order to know and understand one another better. France will soon invite artists from all over the world to come to the royal terrace of St.-Germain-en-Laye to study at close range the true musical nature of the nation.

By Trowbridge—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"AGRICULTURE," BY GEORGE BIDDLE

Murals at the World's Fair

By CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

Chicago

CONCERNING the mural paintings at the Century of Progress exposition two things may be said: first, there is not a truly great painting among them, and, second, notwithstanding this, it is to be regretted that there are not many more of them. Regardless of the greatly varying merit of the murals, it has certainly been demonstrated, beyond the possibility of doubt, that modern architecture needs them and that they may be one of the most interesting features of a building.

An exposition is a difficult place for murals for every inch of space in a building is at a premium for commercial exhibitions and nobody wants to buy space unless he feels that his exhibit can dominate that space. The single exception is in the Hall of Science where the commercial side—which to be sure is all that has made the fair possible—took a secondary place. There is a large enough wall in the great Hall of Science for a mural that could dominate and at the same time integrate all the exhibits. Unfortunately there were not sufficient funds available. Mr. John Norton has done three very handsome panels, one in the center and one at each end, but they are rather lost in the great space even though they are creditable performances. I still believe that a great painting like a great piece of music, must have emotional quality, and an emotional painting would perhaps have been out of place in a location where the emotionless and dispassionate zeal of the scientific investigator is stressed.

The General Exhibits Building has several murals, each occupying a sort of stair well. They are widely varying in merit. One, by Mr. Davenport Griffin, though pleasant in color, looks like an enlarged sketch for an easel picture. Another, by Mr. William S. Schwartz, is very "mural" in quality, handsomely executed in rich color, but very weak in idea. I do not think a mural is permanently satisfactory unless it contains much more than a pleasant, well-executed pattern. Mr. Rudolph Weisenborn has a large geometrical "abstraction," pleasing in color and with the space well divided, which runs ingeniously from the wall up over the ceiling—but it may mean anything or nothing. There is a typical southwestern Indian drawing enlarged into a mural, but somehow it does not seem to belong on the wall of that building. A fairly abstract decorative treatment of a cosmetic division by Mr. George Melville Smith, is far more satisfying. On account of the heterogeneous nature of its contents this building is more or less a series of shocks, and the murals could not under any circumstances have done anything to unify and solidify it.

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Mr. George Biddle has done a panel in the Agriculture Building, symbolizing agricultural activities in a more or less determinedly Mexican way. In spite of its borrowed mannerisms it hangs together well, and is handsome in color; but it is unfortunate in being crowded into an inconspicuous corner, where it is easily overlooked and seen only with difficulty. This is rather to be wondered at, as a vacant wall just opposite would have displayed a decoration to great advantage.

In the Social Science Building Miss Hildreth Meiere has done a long panel illustrating woman's progressing freedom during the last century. Miss Meiere is always a capable performer, but the painting is a little "tired," particularly toward the end.

Messrs. Ely Jacques Kahn and Leo Katz, in the Johns-Manville Building, worked together to combine architecture and decoration into a unit that would be only secondarily commercial, and in that they have been very successful. Mr. Katz was hampered in the execution of his design by the requirement that he paint it upon asbestos board, which may account in some degree for the unpleasant quality of the surface. It is a huge design, thoroughly integrated and very intelligently thought out, but it lacks, to this writer, any vestige of emotional quality. It might have been painted by a robot under Mr. Kata's direction—but it may be that that was the effect that he wished to achieve.

The most pretentious and the most successful of all the murals is that which adorns the Indians section of the States Building, by Mr. Thomas Benton. It starts in the center of the entrance wall and proceeds in both directions until it meets in the center of the rear wall. Every inch of the canvas, perhaps 250 feet long and 12 feet high, is packed with ideas that are cleverly welded into a thoroughly designed whole. It possesses qualities which are conspicuously lacking in most of the other murals, but even here there is much to be desired. The value contrasts are so forced that the wall is cut up into a very "busy" though handsome and ingenious pattern, and there is an insistence, perhaps unconscious, on Mr. Benton's very mannered way of painting, which becomes thoroughly tiresome before one has finished the survey of the whole scheme. It is too bad that such a gifted painter and a man with so many ideas persists in a tricky presentation that is on the verge of becoming mechanical.

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There are a good many murals in the States Building, but the less said about most of them the better. They hardly rise higher in artistic quality than the proverbial insurance calendar.

There are many other murals, more or less modest in scale scattered through the buildings, and varying in merit. Some are obviously experimental, the work of young artists who have been given a chance to try their wings. One of the best of these is a series of three panels, on the ramp in the Biology Wing of the Science Building, by Miss Catherine O'Brien, who has just won a traveling fellowship in the School of Art Institute. The murals were executed by a group of students under Miss O'Brien's direction.

The Malvern Festival

By HAROLD HOBSON

Malvern, Eng.

FESTIVAL THEATER — "The Conversion of St. Paul," by an unknown author, revived July 24, 1933; "Gammer Gurton's Needle," by Mr. S., Master of Arts, revived July 24, 1933; "All For Love," by John Dryden, revived July 26, 1933.

Sir Barry Jackson's Malvern Festival has rarely begun more auspiciously than it did this year with the "Conversion of St. Paul," a fifteenth-century miracle play by an unknown author. This brief performance of 40 minutes or so proved through Mr. Ernest Thesiger's humble and ascetic poet that this fine actor's art is not confined, as it has sometimes been thought to be, within the narrow range of the foppish-fantastical; and through Mr. Robert Donat's full-voiced St. Paul it revealed a player more than potentially capable of making good the loss inflicted through the absence from this year's festival of such stalwarts of previous years as Mr. Cedric Hardwicke and Mr. Ralph Richardson.

* * *

The play itself, though designed for presentation under conditions vastly differing from those of today, showed many facets of beauty, in Mr. H. K. Ayliff's sensitive production. The big moment is naturally the moment at which St. Paul is converted. In this performance that moment went for very little. The stage was plunged into darkness as Paul was flung to the ground on his way to Damascus, so that Mr. Donat, being invisible, was deprived of any opportunity of moving us by his miming. Nor did any cry of fear or astonishment or revelation burst from him, so that the event, shattering in its effects throughout the world and history, seemed curiously insignificant. But in his early denunciations of the Christians, and more especially in his final scenes of bearing witness to his conversion, before Caiaphas and Annas, Mr. Donat gave a performance everywhere touched to fine issues. His voice is a magnificent instrument on which the rhetorical drama can be played to enormously exciting effect.

"Gammer Gurton's Needle" is the earliest extant English comedy, and in its rough, rude, knockabout way it still remains capable of rousing an indulgent festival audience to laughter, though personally we found it more amusing in Dr. F. S. Boas's vivacious exposition, during the morning's lectures which are a feature of the Malvern Festival, than in the Festival Company's energetic performance at night. Miss Phyllis Shand, incredibly made up, screeched and lamented and scolded as the Gammer to notable results; her slanging-match and free fight with Dame Chat (Miss Isabel Thornton) were the best thing in this boisterous play. Nevertheless, we were relieved when at 10:26 p. m. the missing needle was found. The historic search for it had been exhilarating enough; even if at times it seemed a little like historical research.

In "All For Love" John Dryden accomplished what Mr. G. Bernard Shaw (a prominent figure at all the Malvern Festivals) once declared that he himself could do, had he a mind to do it. He challenged Shakespeare on his own ground, and gave him a very good run for his money. It is easy enough at this date to find fault with "All For Love." It opens with the familiar gambit of one character telling another what the other perfectly well knows. It is conceived too much in a single mood to escape at times the danger of tediousness. And its story is so symmetrically conceived that it is possible to foresee all the developments of the plot—Ventidius's rousing of the degenerate Antony to action, Antony's recapture by Cleopatra, his partial redemption by his wife, Octavia, the scene between Octavia and Cleopatra. Cleopatra's last intrigue to regain Antony, its only half-success, and the final self-slaughter with Roman honor and Egyptian pomp—all these things can be foreseen from the first entry of Ventidius.

* * *

But in spite of these defects, "All For Love" remains, in Mr. H. K. Ayliff's production, one of the most magnificent dramas ever written in the English language. It has a largeness of utterance that no one but Dryden (or Shakespeare) could compass. Swelling lines like

that awful Antony
Who shook an armed assembly with his nod,

and

I went to Egypt with you,
And bid me from the business of the world,
Shut out inquiring nations from my sight,
To give whole years to you

are as numerous as jests in a play by Mr. Shaw, and give any amount of scope for rhetorical acting on the heroic scale. Dryden's purple verse far outweighs any such trivial defects as the taxi-driver level of repartee indulged in by Cleopatra at her encounter with Octavia, or the clumsy device of the ribbon by which the occasion for the first reconciliation between Cleopatra and Antony is brought about.

Mr. Bruce Belfrage at the opening of the play was somewhat disappointing, and all through he looked far too young; but as the evening progressed his performance gradually became one in which we took genuine pleasure, though he suggested little of that ancient Roman grandeur which it is evident from Charmion's speeches still clung to Antony even in his ruin. Miss Dorice Fordred's Cleopatra was a gorgeous figure in a green and yellow farthingale, with white puffed sleeves, and nodding feathered headdress—a costume by means of which Mr. Paul Shelving cunningly contrived to convey the mixed atmosphere of Roman-Egypt and Restoration England in which the play lives and moves.

Moscow Art Theater Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

THE Moscow Art Theater achieved a new triumph of acting and production in the dramatized version of Gogol's novel, "Dead Souls," which was a main feature of the past Moscow theatrical season and was included in the program of the summer theater festival presented for the first time this year. Repeated efforts to effect a satisfactory dramatization of Gogol's famous work had failed in pre-war years; but the results of three years of work by the best actors of the Art Theater, under the direction of M. A. Bulgakov, who is himself a brilliant modern playwright, made themselves felt.

Gogol's century-old characters, the landlords, officials and country gentry of preëmancipation Russia, came to life and moved, talked and grimaced on the stage of the Art Theater like living beings. "Dead Souls," like Gogol's other masterpiece, "The Inspector-General," is a curious mixture of exuberant comedy with profound tragedy. Laughter and tears are often not far apart. Gogol's extraordinary genius for sharp characterization makes his characters in many cases highly comical. At the same time one feels that the author was acutely aware of the misery and degradation of Russian society in the first half of the nineteenth century.

"Dead Souls" depicts the financial adventures of a Russian Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford. Its central figure, one Chichikov, conceives the idea of buying up cheaply "dead souls," i.e., serfs whose passing away had not been registered by the slow-moving officials, with the result that they were legally still alive. Buying these fictitious serfs at a nominal price, Chichikov thinks he can pawn them for substantial sums, and his ultimate ambitions extend to the establishment of himself as a wealthy landlord and the marrying of the local governor's daughter.

In preparing Gogol's work for the stage the Art Theater tried to select the most dramatic episodes and the liveliest passages of dialogue. A remarkable galaxy of types of the period of Tsar Nicholas I pass before us: the governor, who prides himself on his embroidery; the dreamy, gushing sentimentalist, Manilov, who is glad to give his "souls" to Chichikov free of charge; the hard and exacting Sobakevitch, who demands a good price even for "souls which have completed their earthly existence"; the erratic and disreputable Nozdrev, marvelously acted by Ivan Moskvin. Among the scenes that stood out in the play were Nozdrev's effort to cheat the wily Chichikov in a game of checkers; Chichikov's interview with an old lady who is very much afraid that she may not get a fair price for the "dead souls," in which she has never traded; the banquet where Chichikov is being hailed as a rising landowner when Nozdrev bursts in and betrays the secret of his wealth.

On its first presentation the play was perhaps a little protracted; but it was subsequently improved by modification and compression, so that the action moved at a rapid pace. The one element in the story which was not conveyed on the stage is its intensely poetic quality.

Movietones

By MARGARET LLOYD

Who's Asleep?

JUDGING from the New York newspapers, which contain only the faintest hints of advertisement or review, foreign-language pictures in America have gone into a summer hibernation. And, from theater pages all over the country, the few foreign cinema houses in other cities have closed their doors. Only the Vanderbilt and the Little Carnegie Playhouse in New York, and the Fine Arts Theater in Boston, have kept open, and that to much curtailed audiences.

But there is no dearth of foreign pictures—at least not such a dearth as to stop all presentation of them. We read in the English screen magazine, Close-Up, of a number of superior films that have not yet reached American shores. Germany is not the only productive center, so Generalissimo Hitler cannot be wholly blamed. Russia is turning from machinery to individuals and it is said threatens to inaugurate a star system. But Russia has not stopped making pictures. Poland, as recently exemplified in "November Night," can turn out highly satisfactory screen entertainment. Sweden, too, has good pictures to its credit. There are unusual shorts in Czech. France's limited output is characterized by finesse. Spain and Italy have something of their own to contribute, if not in Hollywood terms. And a genuine Irish picture, "The Blarney Kiss," has just arrived, to appear at the Fine Arts in Boston and the Roxy in New York.

* * *

So the fault, dear Brutus, must be in ourselves. The incuriosity of the American public is appalling. Are we terrified by foreign tongues? Foreign words and phrases are naturally assimilated by people who have the foreign picture habit. And for lazier folk, there are English titles, or a printed synopsis, even when the action is self-explanatory.

Or is it that we cannot accept anything but Hollywood standards? Too much paprika and peppercorn blunts the appetite for simple foods. All spice and precious little substance dulls the receptivity and distorts the sense of values.

Hollywood has made several attempts—and some successes—at superior cinema achievement. Witness "Cavalcade" as head of a short list. But mostly the grievous fault of exaggeration enlarges everything beyond life size without attaining heroic proportions. Beauty is too indefectible; dress and surroundings too magnificent; direction literal and humor obvious more often than not. Plots click with too mechanical a precision. They may offer escape, but it is escape into Brobdingnag—a not particularly happy fairyland. And all that we know of a certain star is constantly repeated in successive pictures. Hollywood keeps its glittering eye on the world box-office.

* * *

One of the things that give foreign pictures their distinction is that they are made primarily for home consumption and so retain their native flavor. Their intrinsic nationalism enlarges their international appeal. Conversely, when outside influences are felt, as when Paramount marches on Paris, the flavor departs.

And in greater measure than in the domestic product, foreign pictures are simple. People, not types, inhabit them. Their wide camera range includes the souls of men. They are contemplative, conversational, not in the sense of dialogue, but as Europeans are conversational over the issues and philosophies of life—which doesn't mean that they are boring, to persons who like to think. The atmosphere of reality pervades them, an atmosphere induced by suggesting instead of spelling out, by a transmutation of action into the essence of actuality. Imagination guides the directorial hand, and if the pointing finger seems slowly moving to those habituated to the American movie tempo, it is not wasteful of movement. Moreover, settings of natural beauty, with age-mellow dwellings and landscapes as old as their traditions, more often than portable studio sets, form their background.

Pity it is to thrust these rare qualities from our experience, or to ignore them, merely because they are unfamiliar, or because they require a little more alertness and energy on our part than the average American talkie.

Who's asleep? Foreign film exhibitors or American audiences?

A competitive Festival of Verse Speaking was held at Oxford from July 25 to July 28, by the English Verse Speaking Association. Several new classes were included in the syllabus, those in choral speaking and dramatic dialogue being of special interest. The number of entries showed an increase over last year. The Medieval Players gave a performance in the Holywell Music Room.

'Margaret Gillan' at the Abbey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

ABSENCE from Dublin of the Abbey Players for two seasons in succession, while causing a certain resentment in some directions, would now appear to have been a good thing, if one is to judge by the crowded attendance at every performance at the Abbey since it reopened on June 26. It is a long time since it was necessary to reserve seats well in advance, but this has now once more become the rule.

Furthermore, the quality of the audiences is such that the belief obtains that the old days, when the theater nightly took on, between the acts, the appearance of a reception attended by all the artistic and social celebrities, have come back again. This was particularly true when Brinsley MacNamara's new play, "Margaret Gillan," had its première, while, between the acts, the foyer was the scene of an animated discussion of the play.

The author of "Margaret Gillan" is known in America as a novelist, but he has also written several plays which were produced at the Abbey very successfully. None of them, however, was of a character to appeal to other than Irish audiences. With his latest effort, Mr. MacNamara has now broken new ground and, while he again draws his inspiration from the people of a small town in the Irish midlands, of which he has intimate first-hand knowledge, he probes deep into the mind of a woman whose whole life has been deranged by an early and impulsive marriage.

When Margaret Gillan married, abandoning her heart's choice, John Briody, she did so for the sake of the material comforts which her husband's prosperous business promised her. Left after 20 years of married life, with an 18-year-old daughter, she hopes for a renewal of the old relations and the happiness which marriage with Briody, now wealthy, would bring her. Briody, however, has fallen in love with the daughter and, in a well-written scene, in which he and Margaret talk at cross-purposes, proposes for Esther's hand.

Margaret, who was prepared to make the sacrifice of losing all her property, under the terms of her husband's will, by marrying a second time, consents to the marriage, but resolves to ruin Briody, and even contracts a second marriage herself in order to prevent her daughter from inheriting. The play holds the interest unwaveringly up to the last moment when it develops, with a grimness which is at once a surprise and a shock, that the will was designed to make Margaret the instrument of her own ruin at the very moment when she believed that she had triumphed over everything.

In all the seven persons of the play, Mr. MacNamara has developed characterization skillfully and convincingly, but in his chief character he reveals penetrative powers of observation. With her every line, Margaret Gillan conveys vividly the mind of a woman resolved upon carrying out her determination.

The progress of the play is occasionally held up, especially in the final act, by the changing moods of Margaret when she finds herself impeded by the terms of the will, but when the last great scene—in which Miss May Craig rises to great heights—arrives, it is of irresistible power.

J. J. H.

Shakespeare via Komisarjevsky

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Stratford-upon-Avon

FESTIVAL THEATER — "Hamlet," by William Shakespeare, July 26, 1933; "The Merchant of Venice," by William Shakespeare, produced by Theodore Komisarjevsky, July 25, 1933.

The simplicity of Mr. Komisarjevsky's "Merchant of Venice" is the last extreme of sophistication. The curtain rises on a stage littered with broken pillars and arches, cubist houses and tottering columns, all suffused in a rich red sunset glow. Clowns and pierrots rush up the steps leading into the orchestra well, and dance and caper fantastically in front of the astounding scenery. Crazy Week at the London Palladium music hall has nothing on Komisarjevsky when he is let loose on Shakespeare.

* * *

A few moments later, whilst Bassanio is relating to Antonio the story of Belmont, the scenery parts in the middle, each half noiselessly and apparently of its own volition sliding into its respective section of the wings, and in the open space revealed to view Portia and Nerissa are raised out of the interior of the stage. It is all very wonderful, and quite eclipses whatever interest in Shakespeare's poetry may be supposed to have survived into the twentieth century.

Some of Mr. Komisarjevsky's interpolations into the play are strictly in keeping with Shakespeare's intentions. Tubal's shrinking from Shylock when the latter consents to become a Christian is reasonable enough; but the pantomime performances of Aragon and Morocco, the deep breath drawn by the Clerk of the Court when he reads Bellario's letter, and the emphasis put by Nerissa on all the rhymes to "lead" in her song as Bassanio addresses himself to the caskets, are every one pure clowning. If reminded that clowning appears to be the thing above all others that Shakespeare most resented in the presentation of his plays, Mr. Komisarjevsky might retort that his object is not to interpret Shakespeare accurately, but to provide an amusing entertainment. On this basis, the production is undoubtedly a success, for if it is perverse, it is never dull. Mr. George Hayes's Shylock, too, is a sound piece of work.

* * *

Mr. W. Bridges-Adams's production of "Hamlet" is a swiftly moving version that includes a much greater proportion of Shakespeare's text than is usually considered practicable. All the advantages of the Memorial Theater's unrivaled stage are exploited, but not ostentatiously. The stage is used to illustrate Shakespeare; Shakespeare is not employed to show off the stage. This is as it should be, and the Ghost scenes, for example, are amazingly effective. Polonius and Mr. Kenneth Wicksteed's rather frightening First Gravedigger are extremely good, and Mr. Stanly Howlett's cheerful Claudius (remarkably like the breezy headmaster in "The Rats of Norway") is an original and entertaining study.

But in "Hamlet," after all the chief character is Hamlet. Unfortunately, Mr. Anew McMaster's performance lacks both variety and power; at times he comes distressingly near to being dull. This Hamlet does not live up to the rich promise of its player's name; it does not reveal a new McMaster at all, but only the old one, in very indifferent form. The verse, too, in this production is not spoken well. It is sad to hear such golden lines as "And flights of angels wing thee to thy rest" "And absent thee from felicity awhile" receive such leaden delivery as is here given them.

H. H.

In the Summer Theaters

By L. A. SLOPER

ACTIVITY in the summer theaters continues. We cannot finish the cliché by adding "unabated." In June, more than 50 troupes flaunted their banners along the northeastern seaboard of the United States. In August, some of these modest temples of art have been darkened; but most of them still dispense entertainment to the Tired Vacationer.

It is possible that the hopes held for the summer theater were somewhat exaggerated. Nevertheless, it seems clear that a definite market remains, after deflation. For these gallant enterprises serve at least two purposes other than that of entertainment: they provide employment for players, and a tryout ground for new plays. This last aspect of course is of first interest to the professional playgoer. His difficulty is that he must travel long distances and ignore the Nira Labor Laws for a very problematical reward.

Of the novel plays seen so far this summer by this particular wanderer, the most interesting was "Adam the Creator," by Karel and Josef Capek, presented by Mr. Walter Hartwig's Manhattan Repertory Company at the Playhouse in Ogunquit, Maine, during the first week of August, for the first time in America. This piece, which is even more fantastic than "R. U. R." or "The Makropoulos Secret," is a satire on practically everything human. In the Prologue the name character, having decided that the world is very badly made and arranged, destroys it with his Gun of Negation. A little appalled by his own act, he hears the Voice of God, which tells him in effect to go ahead now and make a better world. Adam's experiments in creation produce results which seem well short of perfection, touched as they are with characteristic human failings.

The play is amusing and provocative, although after a single hearing the author's fundamental purpose is not quite clear. There is no difficulty in understanding the thrusts at human greed, possessiveness, combativeness and unreason, but the epilogue, in which Adam agrees with the Voice of God that it is best to leave things as they are, is a little puzzling. One enjoys the mockery of the many human 'isms, and of the perpetual conflict between the individual and the crowd; but one is doubtful of the significance of a character called Oddly-Come-Short, unless he is intended merely to represent the submerged mass which does the hard work and takes the hard blows.

But one's very doubts prove that the play is stimulating, and it is quite possible that a production under better conditions would make all clear. This is not to intimate that the Ogunquit production was bad; on the contrary, it was very creditable, and Mr. Hugh Miller, in the principal rôle, which is long and full of difficulties, distinguished himself by the aplomb and the intelligence of his portrayal. Mr. Carl Benton Reid did well with the hardly less exacting part of Adam's Alter Ego. With necessary rearrangements in the cast, a quickening of tempo and a steadying of the rhythm to give a more flowing line to the whole, the piece should be a candidate for the accolade of Broadway.

Another offering that may very well, after further fixing, arrive in New York, and possibly survive there for a period, is "The Divine Drudge," which was fashioned by Vicki Baum and John Golden from Miss Baum's novel, "And Life Goes On," and presented by Raymond Moore at his South Shore Playhouse, Cohasset, Mass. This production had the distinction of introducing Miss Mady Christians to the United States as a stage actress. In the part of the overworked wife of a country physician, tempted by the importunities of a glamorous visitor but in the end remaining with her husband, she has opportunity to run up and down the emotional scale. Her artistic virtue is that she embraces the opportunity with moderation. It is quite likely that the good judgment of her director has required her to be restrained, but she has herself understood how to be restrained effectively. As much cannot, unhappily, be said of Mr. Sam Jaffe, who played the husband. His restraint was more like indifference. His success in "Grand Hotel" does not seem to have benefited him. Other changes will have to be made in the cast; but Miss Tamara Geva, known as a dancer, displayed a considerable talent in depicting a temperamental screen star.

A novelty of much less importance is "I Was Waiting for You," adapted by Melville Baker from the French of Jacques Natanson, and presented by Edward Choate at the Beach Theater, West Falmouth, Mass. This is one of those Parisian farces whose devotees would be desolated if a decent character slipped in. After seeing it, one needed the air from Buzzards Bay.

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New England CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
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Donald Budge Defeats Mako In Five Sets

Californians Make Clean Sweep in All Four Tennis Finals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CULVER, Ind., Aug. 14—J. Donald Budge, seeded No. 3 from Oakland, Calif., became the national junior tennis champion when he defeated C. Gene Mako, seeded No. 1, Los Angeles, Calif., here Saturday in the finals of the United States junior and boys' tennis championships in an exhausting five-set match, 6—4, 6—2, 1—6, 0—6, 8—6.

The tournament play which began last Monday at the Culver Military Academy saw Californian entrants make a clean sweep of both boys' and junior divisions in the singles and doubles.

Mako paired with W. Bennett Dey of Los Angeles to defeat Budge and Williams S. Seward, Beverly Hills, in a lopsided match for the national junior doubles championship in straight sets 6—1, 6—2, 6—0. The ease of the victory was accountable in part to the exhaustion of Budge in his singles match earlier with Mako.

In the boys' divisions, Robert Harmon, Oakland, seeded No. 1, defeated Robert L. Riggs, Los Angeles, seeded No. 2, for the boys' singles title, 4—6, 6—0, 6—2. Though Riggs has stronger strokes than Harmon, his lack of consistency cost him numerous points, eventually giving Harmon the victory.

In the doubles Harmon, paired with Riggs, defeated the Chicago duo, Charles J. Shostrom Jr. and Arthur A. Jorgenson, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3. Both pairs played cautiously, but the Chicagoans were unable to keep the pace set by the Californians. The summary:

United States Junior Tennis Championships—Singles—Final Round

J. Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif., defeated C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, Calif., 6—4, 6—2, 1—6, 0—6, 8—6.

Doubles—Final Round

C. Gene Mako and W. Bennett Dey, Los Angeles, Calif., defeated J. Donald Budge, Oakland, and William S. Seward, Beverly Hills, Calif., 6—1, 6—2, 6—0.

United States Boys' Tennis Championship—Singles—Final Round

Robert Harmon, Oakland, Calif., defeated Robert L. Riggs, Los Angeles, Calif., 4—6, 6—0, 6—2.

Doubles—Final Round

Robert Harmon and Robert L. Riggs defeated Charles J. Shostrum Jr. and Arthur A. Jorgenson, Chicago, 3—6, 7—5, 6—3.

Lucille Robinson Captures Women's Western Golf Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAK PARK, Ill., Aug. 14—Lucille Robinson of the Golf and Country Club of Des Moines, Iowa, four times state champion, is now the title holder of the Women's Western Golf Association. She won the thirty-first annual tournament final Saturday at the Oak Park Country Club here, defeating Virginia Van Wie, Beverly Country Club, Chicago, 6 and 5, at 36 holes.

Miss Van Wie, United States champion, played splendid golf all week until the final. The strong wind seemed to bother her in the morning round. Miss Robinson shot an 82 against Miss Van Wie's 84, and was 2 up before luncheon. The Chicago girl had the advantage only at the second and the ninth. The summary:

Women's Western Golf Association Championship—Final Round

Lucille Robinson, Des Moines, defeated Virginia Van Wie, Beverly C. C., 6 and 5 (36 holes).

Holt Victor in Canoe Races on Lake Ontario

GANANOQUE, Ont., Aug. 14 (AP)—Leo Holt of the Knickerbocker Club, New York, won the junior single blade championship and with his teammate, Al Alman, captured the double blade tandem title Saturday in the second annual international canoe regatta.

So rough was the water in Lake Ontario, lashed by a stiff south wind, that several canoes sank in the first race, the half-mile double blade singles. Officials at times found it necessary to shorten distances to a quarter mile.

Ed McManus of New York, won the senior singles with J. Zaboy of Boston third. Zaboy also finished third in the double blade senior event, in which Edward McEvoy of New York was second to Noah Gauthier of Gananoque.

Ralph Britto of New Britain, Conn., was elected commodore of the association at its annual meeting on Sugar Island.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	80	55	.593
Portland	78	55	.586
Sacramento	79	56	.585
Hollywood	77	55	.583
Oakland	61	72	.459
San Francisco	56	78	.418
Missions	54	81	.400
Seattle	49	82	.374

Results Aug. 12

San Francisco 2, Portland 1.
Seattle 11, Los Angeles 10.
Hollywood 3, Sacramento 2.
Missions 8, Oakland 4.

Results Aug. 13

Sacramento 4, Hollywood 1.
Hollywood 7, Sacramento 5.
Oakland 7, Missions 1.
Missions 8, Oakland 7.
Seattle 6, Los Angeles 1.
Los Angeles 7, Seattle 2.
San Francisco 15, Portland 1.
Portland 4, San Francisco 1.

Hemsley Goes to Reds

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 14 (AP)—Acquisition of waivers of Rollie Hemsley, catcher, from the Cincinnati Reds was announced recently from the St. Louis American League Club headquarters here as Manager Rogers Hornsby's first move in strengthening the Browns for next year. At the same time, Catcher Jack Crouch of the Browns goes to the Reds on waivers. The trade is effective immediately.

Model Yacht Racing

RENSSELAER, N. Y., Aug. 14 (AP)—Wearing down a field of 26 starters through a day of eliminations, the ship Junior, owned by Walt Rayburn of Staten Island, won the Eastern States model yacht championship yesterday in Hampton Manor Lake. Lucere, owned by A. R. Brown of Wakefield, Mass., was second.

Belgium Leads 1934 Play

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 14 (AP) — Andre Laroix and Le Chevalier Paul deBorman of Belgium defeated E. Oestberg and E. Ramberg of Sweden, 5—7, 7—5, 7—5, 6—3 yesterday in the doubles match of the 1934 Davis Cup first round play to give Belgium a lead of 2 to 1 in matches.

Five Clubs Battle In Senior Circuit With Giants Ahead

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	63	43	.594
Pittsburgh	61	46	.570
Chicago	61	49	.555
St. Louis	59	53	.527
Boston	58	52	.527
Philadelphia	45	61	.425
Brooklyn	43	62	.410
Cincinnati	44	67	.396

Results Aug. 12

Boston 5, Brooklyn 3.
New York 2, Philadelphia 0.
Pittsburgh 5, Chicago 2.
Pittsburgh 3, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2.

Results Aug. 13

Boston 6, Brooklyn 3.
Brooklyn 11, Boston 0.
Philadelphia 2, New York 1.
Chicago 3, Pittsburgh 2.
St. Louis 3, Cincinnati 2.
St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 3.

The New York Giants clung to their 3½-game lead in the National League baseball race during the past seven days, despite the fact that they won only two games while losing the same number. The Pittsburgh Pirates, who hold second place, had a similar record, but also managed to hold its position in the standing.

Chicago and St. Louis picked up valuable ground in the battle for honors, each winning four contests while losing only two. This record enabled the Cardinals to climb back into the first division, a position which they gave up to the Boston Braves for a short time during the week. The Tribe, however, is only one half game in back of the Cards and on Tuesday opens a long stay at home. Boston won three games and lost one during the seven days.

The remaining three clubs, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Cincinnati are out of the race, even as far as the first division is concerned. The Dodgers did climb out of last place during the week by winning two and losing two. The Reds lost four straight, while the Phillies won one out of four.

The power of the league has settled into the first five teams. The Giants, of course, are still the favorites, but the Bucs and Cubs are close behind waiting for Bill Terry's unusual pitching staff to weaken. The Cards and even the Braves are very much in the race.

Incidentally, the Giants scored their nineteenth shutout of the season on Saturday, when Fred Fitzsimmons blanked the Phillies on five hits, 2 to 0. It was Fitzsimmons' first victory since July 1. Chuck Klein is still leading the individual batting race, with Bill Terry not far behind.

West Defeats East In First Polo Game

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 14—In the first game of the intersectional all-star polo championships at Onwentsia Country Club, Lake Forest, Ill., the West team defeated the East, 15 to 11. Some 12,500 spectators were on hand to see the challengers from the wide open spaces triumph over Thomas Hitchcock Jr. of New York and his famous mates.

West's 30-goal team, rating two goals less than the East, made it a good battle all the way and had only two scoreless chukkers. The count was 2 and 2 in the first, and West dashed into the lead in the second, making three goals while East made one. Counting two each in the next two periods, three in the fifth, and three in the eighth, the victors never let go of the lead.

Cecil Smith 9-goal captain of the West quartet, led the scoring with 6 goals. Hitchcock, 10-goal player, set the pace for his team with 5.

West	East
No. 1—Aiden Roark	M. G. Phipps
2—E.J.Boeseke Jr.	Thomas Hitchcock Jr.
3—Cecil Smith	W. F. C. Guest
Back—H. W. Williams	R. R. Guest

Score—West 15, East 11. Goals—Smith 6, Boeseke 4, Roark 3, Williams 2 for West; Hitchcock 5, R. Guest 3, W. Guest 2, Phipps for East. Fouls—Williams 4, Boeseke 3, Smith for West; Phipps 4, Hitchcock 3, R. Guest 3 for East. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers. Referee—F. Skiddy Von Stade. Umpires—Earle W. Hopping and Capt. Wesley J. White.

Warwickshire Scores 276 Runs in Cricket

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Canadian Press)—Closing scores in first-class county cricket matches that opened Saturday were as follows:

Warwickshire, 276 (Paine, 79, Mercer, 5 for 73); Glamorgan, 4 for no wickets, at Birmingham.

Worcestershire, 357 for 4 (Fiddian Green, 52, Palaudi, 222) against Somerset at Weston-Super-Mare.

Middlesex, 318 for 7 (Hendren, 79; Tindall, 81, not out) against Nottinghamshire at Nottingham.

Kent, 230 (Valentine, 103; J. Cornford, 4 for 32; Wensley, 6 for 101); Sussex, 105 for 7, at Hastings.

Northamptonshire, 238 (Knight, 50; Watts, 4 for 61; Fender, 4 for 86; Surrey, 155 for 4; McMurray, 62, not out), at Northampton.

Gloucestershire, 278 (Seabrook, 140; Neale, 62, not out; Smith, 6 for 86), Leicestershire, 75 for 3 (Berry, 33, not out) at Cheltenham.

Derby, 245 (Townsend, 81); Yorkshire, 55 for 2, at Chesterfield.

Lancashire, 294 for 9 (Watson, 94; Hopwood, 58) against Hampshire at Manchester.

Records Fall in Tokyo

TOKYO, Aug. 14 (AP)—Two world records were broken and several Olympic marks bettered as the three-day Japanese swimming championships came to a close today with the racing of the finals. New world standards were created at 400 and 1000 meters and Olympic marks were bettered at 100 meters and 1500 meters freestyle and 200 meters backstroke. Shozo Makino set a new world record of 4m. 46.6s. at 400 meters, four-tenths of a second under Jean Taris' recognized mark, and Kushuo Kitamura put up the new figures for 1000 meters of 12m. 46.6s. The latter record was set as Kitamura won the 1500-meter race in 19m. 8s. to better his own Olympic record. Masanori Yusa bettered the Olympic record by two-tenths of a second in winning the 100-meter freestyle race in 58s., and he also claimed a new world mark for 200 meters in a 50-meter pool, which he won in 2m. 13s. The third Olympic record to be bettered was in the 200-meter breaststroke, which Reiso Koike won in 2m. 44.6s., eight-tenths of a second under the Olympic standard.

German Tennis Finals

HAMBURG, Ger., Aug. 14 (AP)—Germany retained three of its five tennis titles Saturday in the finals of the annual national tournament. Gottfried von Cramm again won the men's singles championship, defeating Roderich Menzel of Czechoslovakia, 7—5, 2—6, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4, and teamed with Hilde Krahwinkel to win the mixed doubles from Jiro Sato of Japan and Lolotte Payot of France, 2—6, 6—1, 11—9. Sato and Ryosuke Nunoi won the men's doubles from the British team of Tuckey and Finkler.

Driggs Wins State Title

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARDEN CITY, L. I., Aug. 14—Edmund H. Driggs Jr., former Princeton University football player, won the New York State amateur golf championship title over the Garden City Golf Club links, Saturday, defeating Robert Sweeney of the Sands Point Club and former Oxford University golfer, 3 and 1. Driggs won the title when it was first played for in 1923.

Sarazen Wins P. G. A. Title At Milwaukee

Former U. S. and British Open Champion Defeats Goggin 5 and 4

By the Associated Press

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 14—Storming over the fairways and greens of the Blue Mound Club with magic irons and a putter that routed par by four shots, Gene Sarazen won the national professional golf championship for the third time of his illustrious career yesterday. He submerged Willie Goggin of San Francisco, 5 and 4.

Sarazen's triumph, clinched by a great afternoon finish after the 200-pound, 6-foot professional of a municipal golf course had held him to a single hole advantage after a hard battle in the morning, came exactly 10 years after he won his last P. G. A. crown. He captured that by beating Walter C. Hagen in a memorable 38-hole overtime match at Pelham.

The victory of Sarazen assured him of escaping a shut-out in major championship competition this year after his open conquests of the United States and Great Britain in 1932.

Sarazen sailed into the final, Saturday, on the tide of an easy 5-and-4 triumph over another prominent star, J. J. (Johnny) Farrell of New York. Goggin, on leave of absence from a municipal course 10 miles from San Francisco, competing in his first important championship, survived after a great duel with another newcomer to the top flight, Jimmy Hines of the Timber Point Club, New York, 1 up. The summary:

Professional Golfers' Association Championship—Semifinal Round

Gene Sarazen, Miami, Fla., defeated John J. Farrell, New York, 5 and 4.

Willie Goggin, Salada Beach, Calif., defeated Jimmy Hines, New York, 1 up.

Final Round

Sarazen defeated Goggin, 5 and 4.

Effort by Sievert To Top Decathlon Mark Just Fails

COLOGNE, Ger., Aug. 14 (AP)—Hans Sievert failed by 32.26 points yesterday in his effort in the German national track and field championships to equal the world decathlon record he set at 8,467.62 points in Hamburg, July 23. His total yesterday was 8,435.36.

Ninety points ahead of his record showing at the half way point Saturday, Sievert failed to run the 1500 meters in the second half of the program under five minutes, owing to a slight leg injury, and lost his chance there to surpass his old record. His time for the 1500 meter was 5m. 6s.

He threw the discus 45.75 meters (150ft., 1¼in.), pole vaulted 3.30 meters (10ft., 10in.), and threw the javelin 58.32 meters (approximately 192 ft.), all under the Hamburg figures.

The surprise of the day was contributed by Otto Gebhardt, who ran the 5000 meters in 15m., 3.5s., to beat Max Syring, who twice beat Joseph P. McCluskey during the American track stars recent foreign tour. Syring was timed in 15m. 4.4s.

Eric Borchmeyer won the 200 meters in 21.4s. and Fritz Nottbrock took the 400-meter hurdles in 54.6s. Koenig ran the 800 meters in 1m. 55.2s., to win easily with Otto H. Peltzer last. Erwin Wegener captured the 110-meter high hurdles in 14.8s. Gottfried Weimann threw the javelin 69.25 meters (226ft. 9 13-32in.), winning that event.

Bornhoefft leaped 1.94 meters (6ft. 4⅜in.) to take the high jump and Sawizer won the hop skip and jump with a combination jump of 13.30 meters (45ft. 10¼in.).

Eric Brockmeyer won the 200-meter dash in 10.3s. Stern Long won the broad jump. He leaped 25ft. 1¾in. for a new German record.

Paul B. de Bruyn, who finished fifteenth in the Olympic marathon after a successful campaign in the United States, found the pace too stiff in the 26.21-mile run Saturday and came in third. Carl Brauch won the event in 2h., 35m., 46s.

Otto Voigt won the 400 meters in the creditable time of 48.4s., and Max Syring, who twice beat McCluskey during the recent American barnstorming tour, won the 10,000 meters in 31m., 38s. Syring placed fifth in the Olympics.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	82	52	.612
Rochester	72	63	.533
Baltimore	70	64	.523
Toronto	68	66	.507
Montreal	64	69	.481
Buffalo	62	70	.470
Albany	61	71	.462
Jersey City	54	78	.409

Results Aug. 12

Albany 22, Rochester 9.
Baltimore 12, Toronto 5.
Toronto 6, Baltimore 3.
Montreal 3, Jersey City 2.
Newark 3, Buffalo 1.

Results Aug. 13

Newark 4, Buffalo 2.
Jersey City 4, Montreal 3.
Montreal 4, Jersey City 1.
Rochester 5, Albany 1.
Rochester 9, Albany 2.

Ariel Wins Lipton Cup

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 14—Ariel, owned by Ned Sheridan of the Chicago Yacht Club, won the Sir Thomas J. Lipton Cup for "R" class universal sloops in the series ending off Belmont Harbor here Saturday. Ariel won two of the three races and scored 16 points. In the final with a good breeze, Ned Sheridan sailed his boat over the 12-mile quadrangular test in 1h. 57m. 26s. Ariel won the cup in 1933 and 1931. Gossion 3d, sailed by Malcolm E. Vail, placed second in the race and the series. Her points were 14. Varya, owned by Commodore Samuel Dauchy, was third, 10 points; Alert V, Dr. Theodore Morris, 6 points; Nancy, Kimball-Railton, 5 points.

Tourists Face 312 Runs

LONDON, Aug. 14 (Canadian Press)—The touring British West Indies team will go to bat in the third and last test cricket match against England today facing an English first-innings score of 312 runs. England won the first test and the second was drawn. The West Indies bowlers got off to a fine start when the test match opened Saturday, taking the first four English wickets for only 68 runs. The English innings opened disastrously when E. A. Martindale, the West Indies express bowler, took his first wicket for two runs.

Miss Gaertner Wins Title

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 14 (AP)—Ottilie M. D. Gaertner of Brookline, Mass., Saturday defeated Polly Schoyer of Pittsburgh and Biddeford Pool, to win the state tennis championship for women at the Portland Country Club. The score was 6—3, 5—7, 6—2.

Four Games Remain In American Roque League Title Play

American Roque League Championship
First Division

Player	Won	Lost	Pts.	Average
F. B. Krause	8	0	256	32
O. E. Barnhart	6	1	175	29 5-6
W. W. Wilson	7	2	220	27 7-8
W. H. Hoagland	6	5	245	24.5
J. W. Keane	3	6	211	23 4-6
O. T. Franklin	4	6	210	21.6
O. D. Barnhart	4	6	208	20.8
W. E. Gilbert	2	6	154	20½
G. E. Swanson	4	5	171	19
O. R. Dasey	4	6	138	13.8
C. R. Zimmerman	2	6	135	13.5

Second Division

A. E. Collins	8	0	256	32
J. R. West	7	1	223	29
T. E. O'Connor	3	3	204	25½
D. C. Hills	5	3	201	25⅛
A. J. Denny	4	4	198	24 6-8
Richard Hayes	2	6	178	22⅜
S. C. Stowe	3	5	169	21⅛
W. C. Mighell	2	6	165	20⅝
Edward Norris	0	8	154	19⅛

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 14—Four games will clean up the annual national championship tournament of the American Roque League at Garfield Park here today. Two of the games involve the undefeated leader, F. B. Krause of Long Beach, Calif., and one of them is with O. E. Barnhart of Elgin, Ill., who is in second place with only one defeat.

Krause scored two victories over the week-end. He outpointed J. W. Keane of Washington Park, Chicago, 32 to 14, and G. E. Swanson of the local courts, 32 to 22. Two whitewash games were scored, Swanson against C. G. Zimmerman of Warsaw, Ind., and G. T. Franklin of Washington Park against O. D. Barnhart of Elgin, father of the second-place contender.

American Roque League First Division

O. E. Swanson, Garfield Park, defeated C. R. Zimmerman, Warsaw, Ind., 32 to 0.

F. B. Krause, Long Beach, Calif., defeated J. W. Keane, Washington Park, 32 to 14.

F. B. Krause defeated G. E. Swanson, 32 to 22.

O. E. Barnhart, Elgin, Ill., defeated W. E. Gilbert, Garfield Park, 32 to 20.

O. E. Barnhart defeated J. W. Keane, 32 to 19.

W. H. Hoagland, Peoria, defeated J. W. Keane, 32 to 20.

O. T. Franklin, Washington Park, defeated O. D. Barnhart, Elgin, Ill., 32 to 6.

O. E. Barnhart defeated G. E. Swanson, 32 to 0.

W. E. Gilbert defeated W. H. Hoagland, 32 to 15.

J. W. Keane defeated C. R. Zimmerman, 32 to 15.

O. T. Franklin defeated W. E. Gilbert, 32 to 24.

In the second division A. W. Collins of Washington Park, Chicago, made a clean sweep of eight games. His total was 256 points. In the title match Collins defeated J. R. West of Lincoln Park, 32 to 8. This was West's only loss and he finished in second place with 232 points.

Second Division

A. W. Collins, Washington Park, defeated J. R. West, Lincoln Park, 32 to 8.

A. W. Collins defeated A. J. Denny, Aurora, Ill., 32 to 22.

A. J. Denny defeated Richard Hayes, Garfield Park, 32 to 27.

A. J. Denny defeated S. C. Stowe, Hartford, Mich., 32 to 25.

T. E. O'Connor, Lincoln Park, defeated Richard Hayes, 32 to 5.

J. R. West defeated T. E. O'Connor, 32 to 14.

J. R. West defeated Richard Hayes, 32 to 11.

Richard Hayes defeated W. C. Mighell, Aurora, Ill., 32 to 15.

O. R. Dasey of Indianapolis won the special series for the Benedict Cup. He defeated W. W. Wilson of Washington Park, 32-19, 12-32, 7-32, 32-22, 32-15.

Cantitoe Wins Honors With Barker's Flytie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 14—A test of not only good seamanship but of good navigation lay before the New York Yacht Club fleet as it hoisted sail an hour after sunrise today for a 75-mile racing run round Cape Cod to Provincetown for cups offered by Commodore Junius S. Morgan.

Visibility was rather poor early in the day but a fine breeze was blowing off East Chop when the race committee estalished the starting line. It looked as if the yachts would have a fair breeze all the way to Race Point.

The yachts had a quiet day yesterday at Holmes's Hole following a long run from Newport on Saturday in which the honors were won by Van S. Merle-Smith's sloop, Cantitoe, and E. B. Devereaux Barker's Flytie, the latter hailing from Boston.

The run today was due east some 30 miles to the famous Pollack Rip Slue, north and northwest 30 miles more round Highland Light and Peaked Hill Bar and southwest to the finish. The record for the course was established by Cornelius Vanderbilt's 70-foot sloop Rainbow in 1902 which made the distance in a howling southwester in a trifle under seven hours.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbus	82	39	.678
Minneapolis	67	59	.532
Indianapolis	63	58	.521
St. Paul	65	62	.512
Toledo	59	63	.484
Louisville	58	64	.475
Milwaukee	52	70	.426
Kansas City	48	79	.378

Results Aug. 12

Columbus 2, St. Paul 1.
Columbus 11, St. Paul 9.
Louisville 9, Milwaukee 4.
Minneapolis 8, Toledo 4.
Kansas City 4, Indianapolis 2.

Results Aug. 13

Columbus 6, St. Paul 2.
Columbus 2, St. Paul 1.
Minneapolis 3, Toledo 0.
Toledo 12, Minneapolis 10.
Milwaukee 5, Louisville 4.
Milwaukee 4, Louisville 3.
Indianapolis 5, Kansas City 0.
Indianapolis 6, Kansas City 0.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	28	20	.583
Knoxville	26	19	.578
Memphis	24	21	.533
Nashville	23	22	.511
Little Rock	24	25	.490
Birmingham	21	24	.467
Chattanooga	23	27	.460
Atlanta	18	29	.383

Results Aug. 12

Little Rock 9, Knoxville 6.
Birmingham 3, Nashville 1.
Memphis 8, Atlanta 5.
Atlanta 4, Memphis 1.
New Orleans 9, Chattanooga 8.
New Orleans 5, Chattanooga 1.

Results Aug. 13

Chattanooga 18, New Orleans 1.
Chattanooga 6, New Orleans 3.
Nashville 5, Birmingham 0.
Nashville 3, Birmingham 2.
Little Rock 3, Knoxville 0.
Only games scheduled.

Davis Cup Tennis Victory

AMSTERDAM, Holland, Aug. 14 (AP)—Holland today defeated Roumania, four matches to one, in the second qualifying round of 1934 Davis Cup Competition, qualifying to meet Italy in a quarterfinal match. The winner of the Italy-Holland match will qualify for the competition next year.

Allis Wins German Open

BADEN, Ger., Aug. 14 (AP)—Percy Allis, British golf professional, won the German open golf championship today with a total of 284 strokes for the 72 holes.

Sidney B. Wood Eastern Tennis Singles Winner

Dorothy Round Wins Title and Vines and Gledhill Take Doubles Easily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 14—Sidney B. Wood Jr. launched his bid in brilliant style for the highest honors in tennis over the week-end, when the former Wimbledon and Davis Cup star scored victories in the semifinal and final rounds of the men's singles in the Eastern grass court lawn tennis championships at the Westchester Country Club, over Lester B. Stoefen and Clifford S. Sutter, both regarded as rising stars in the game. Stoefen took the second set from Wood, while Sutter did not capture one of the three final sets.

As has happened for the past three years, a British player captured the women's singles championship, when Dorothy Edith Round, leading star of the Wightcan Cup team, defeated her fellow teammate, Mary F. Heeley, in the final round on Saturday, but when they combined for the finals of the women's doubles, still another member of the team, Freida James, paired with that expert in doubles, Elizabeth M. Ryan, proved better, and took the title in that event.

The national champions, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. and Keith Gledhill, completed their preparations for the national doubles championship at Longwood Cricket Club by winning the Eastern doubles championship with ease, defeating George M. Lott Jr. and Gregory S. Mangin, whose victory over Stoefen and Jack P. Tidball on Friday had been the surprise result of the tournament. But against the steady and well-balanced play of the champions, their brilliancy faded, and they lost in straight sets, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4. Gledhill did not lose a single service game, and Vines only once, late in the final set.

Miss Round had matters all her own way in her match against Miss Heeley, keeping her opponent on the run most of the time. Miss Heeley managed to break through occasionally on the Wightman Cup star, but except for a brief time in the second set, when errors by Miss Round gave her a lead of 4—2, was never in the class with the winner, whose score was 6—2, 6—4.

Wood, in his match with Stoefen, found the lengthy Californian difficult only when his own errors made him lose a game. When he was on the aggressive, the young New Yorker was always able to gain, but slipped badly in the second set, after the score reached three-all, and Stoefen broke through in the eighth game, in addition to taking his own service games with ease, to win the second set. But Wood broke loose once more with his placements and service aces in the final set, to swamp Stoefen.

Meantime, Sutter was taking his match with Gregory S. Mangin without exerting himself, and playing with his customary grace, but with less energy than his opponent, won both sets in succession, 6—3, 6—4.

But when the two met yesterday in the final, Sutter tried hard enough, but the sharpshooting of Wood, from both back and forecourt, and his service also, gave him the victory in a trifle over an hour of play, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4. While the errors by both players were evenly divided, the aggressive play of the winner gave him more than two to one of the earned points, four service aces to none, and 32 placements to 10.

The play of Miss Ryan and the activity of Miss James accounted for their doubles victory. The chops of the veteran doubles star, coming with great steadiness from both forehand and backhand, kept the British pair on the defensive most of the time, and Miss James covered court behind the former Californian with brilliancy. The score was 6—4, 6—1. The summary:

Eastern Grass Court Lawn Tennis Championships

Men's Singles—Semifinal Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, 6—3, 6—4.

Sidney B. Wood Jr., New York, defeated Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3.

Final Round

Wood defeated Sutter, 6—1, 6—4, 6—4.

Men's Doubles—Final Round

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., Pasadena, and Keith Gledhill, Santa Barbara, defeated George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, and Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, 6—2, 6—2, 6—4.

Women's Singles—Final Round

Dorothy E. Round, England, defeated Mary Heeley, England, 6—2, 6—4.

Women's Doubles—Final Round

Freida James, England, and Elizabeth M. Ryan, France, defeated Miss Round and Miss Heeley, 6—4, 6—1.

Ruddy Defends Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—Ray Ruddy, New York Athletic Club swimming star, won his seventh successive Metropolitan A. A. U. long-distance swimming championship. He finished ahead of a field of 35 competitors over the two-mile course at Riis Park, Belle Harbor, L. I., covering the distance in 1h. 2m. 24s. Edward Lee, a club mate and national champion, finished second 12 yards back.

Swiss Cyclists Triumph

MONTLHERY, France, Aug. 14 (AP)—Paul Egli of Switzerland today won the world's amateur bicycle road championship, covering the 125 kilometers of the race in 3h. 21m. 48s., Stetler, also of Switzerland, was second, finishing 51 seconds behind the winner. Debenne, of France, was third; Lowagie, Belgium, fourth; Schneider, of Luxembourg, fifth, and Scheller, of Germany, sixth. Jean Faup, of the United States, quit the race after completing about 40 kilometers.

Soccer Under Way in Scotland

LONDON, Aug. 14 (AP)—The long soccer season got under way in Scotland Saturday, two weeks ahead of the opening of the English League. The champion Rangers won their opening game, smashing through Airdireonians for a 5-to-1 victory. Queen of the South, moved to the first division, signalized its début with a 3-to-2 decision over Celtic, but the Hibernians, also a second-division team last season, traveled to Queen's Park and took a 3-to-1 defeat.

Peacock Wins Pentathlon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 14—Eulace Peacock, Union (N. J.) High School broad jumper, won the Pentathlon championship of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States here Sunday, scoring 2321.85 points. Eugene Koch of the New York A. C. was second with 3080.185.

Miss Walsh Loses Two, Wins One

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14 (AP)—Stanislawa Walasiewicz (Stella Walsh), Poland's Olympic champion, bowed yesterday in both the 100 and 200-meter dashes of Belgium's national track and field meet to Tollina Schuurman, of Holland, but raced to victory over Miss Christmas, of England, at 800 meters.

Hustling Senators Slowly Draw Away From the Yankees

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Washington	70	38	.648
New York	66	43	.598
Philadelphia	53	53	.500
Cleveland	56	57	.491
Detroit	53	57	.482
Chicago	51	57	.472
Boston	47	59	.443
St. Louis	43	71	.372

Results Aug. 12

Washington 2, Boston 1.
Philadelphia 11, New York 9 (10 innings).
New York 8, Philadelphia 6.
Chicago 11, Detroit 5.
Cleveland 4, St. Louis 2 (10 innings).

Results Aug. 13

Boston 19, Philadelphia 10.
Washington 4, New York 3.
Cleveland 4, St. Louis 3.
Cleveland 3, St. Louis 2.
Detroit 6, Chicago 5 (17 innings).

Those hustling Washington Senators, under the leadership of Joe Cronin, the boy manager, won six games while losing two during the past week and thereby increased their lead over the New York Yankees in the American League baseball race. This morning the Senators are 5½ games ahead of the second-place Yankees, compared to the three-game lead they held just seven days ago. New York's record for the week was three won and four lost.

At the present moment it looks as if no one could stop the Senators. On their recent trip to Boston they took three straight from the Red Sox and showed more fight and aggressiveness than any club has shown in Fenway Park for some time. They know they are the best club in the league and you can't stop that kind of a team.

Meanwhile the Yankees are floundering around trying to get their pitchers to give that still powerful batting attack a little cooperation. Some believe that the world champions will beat out the Senators on batting power alone, but that can hardly be so. Charlie Devens, former Harvard star, won his first game of the season Saturday when he beat the Athletics as a relief pitcher.

The Athletics lost four of the five games they played during the week, yet managed to cling to third place. Three victories and only one defeat put Cleveland up one notch in the standing and pushed Detroit into the second devision.

Lou Gehrig of the Yankees moved one game nearer to Everett Scott's consecutive game record yesterday when he ran his string to 1305. He needs three more games to break the record.

A. P. Simons Retains Public Parks Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—Arnold P. Simons of Louisville, Ky., stopped the march of Leonard Hartman of New York in the final round of the men's singles competition yesterday for the United States public parks tennis championship. Simons, the defending champion, defeated Hartman in straight sets, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

Helen E. Germaine of New York lost her title, won last year, when Ruth Bailey of St. Louis won the final after extra-game sets, 8—6, 7—5.

The men's doubles championship was won by Charles Britzius and William Schommer of Minneapolis when they defeated Theodore R. Drewes and Elmer Dorfmont of St. Louis, 6—0, 6—1, 6—0.

Simons outgeneraled Hartman, who appeared bewildered by the southerner's game, while Miss Bailey won the women's title through steadiness. The summary:

United States Public Parks Tennis Championships

Men's Singles—Final Round

Arnold P. Simons, Louisville, Ky., defeated Leonard Hartman, New York, 6—3, 6—3, 6—4.

Women's Singles—Final Round

Ruth Bailey, St. Louis, defeated Helen E. Germaine, New York, 8—6, 7—5.

Men's Doubles—Final Round

William Schommer and Charles Britzius, Minneapolis, defeated Theodore R. Drewes and Elmer Dorfmont, St. Louis, 6—0, 6—1, 6—0.

Pea Farmers Aided By English Cannery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AINTREE, Lancs., Eng.—Lancashire welcomed a new industry when Lord Derby opened a vegetable canning department at the jam factory of Messrs. W. P. Hartley's here recently. Besides giving employment to about 100 factory workers, the canning will benefit numerous southwest Lancashire farmers.

Negotiations with farmers in the district were started some time ago by the firm. The outcome has been the giving up of 400 acres to growing peas for the new factory. The firm provides the seed peas, the transport, and the bags, so that the farmers have virtually no capital outlay to face. The farmers are hoping that peas will prove a useful alternative crop to potatoes, which are the mainstay of farming in this part of Lancashire. At present all the peas used in the new factory are grown within a 12-mile radius of the factory.

The new works can handle 3000 40-pound bags of peas a day and fill 100 cans a minute.

Woman Diplomat Welcomed at Madrid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID — Spanish women warmly welcomed Señora Gabriela Mistral, Consul for Chile, when she arrived here recently to start her duties as the first woman diplomat to be appointed to Madrid.

Meanwhile a Spanish woman, Señorita Margarita Salaverria, who a short time ago entered the Spanish diplomatic service, is awaiting a post, probably in Latin-America.

Supporters of the women's movement in Spain, who are steadily increasing in number, are elated to see their movement growing also in Spanish America, as evidenced by the appointment of Señora Mistral.

Women's Tennis Postponed

FOREST HILLS, N. Y., Aug. 14 (AP)—The start of the women's national tennis championships at the West Side Tennis Club today were postponed until tomorrow because of wet courts.

Dodge Deliveries Increase

DETROIT, Aug. 14—Retail sales by Dodge dealers for the week ended Aug. 5 totaled 5996 cars, an increase of 480.6 per cent over the like 1932 period, and is the largest week for Dodge dealers since Aug. 7, 1926. In the preceding week this year Dod

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General Classified

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Other Than United States and Canada

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Illustrated Book on application to LADIES' NATIONAL CLUBS, Sloane 8743
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LONDON, 3 minutes S. Kensington station—Unfurnished flat, lady's house; 2 large rooms (1 smaller) 2nd floor, use bathroom. Write PAULL, 29a Sussex Place, Queens Gate.

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DOMESTICATED young lady seeks post as companion help or similar. MISS KATHLEEN COOKE, 17 Kensington Square, London, W. 8.

GOVERNESS, 32, Froebel trained, wants teaching post, children 6-14; 6 years in last post; all usual subjects; handwork, gardening; country preferred. MISS M. JEWSON, Brundall, Norwich.

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PUBLIC school man, married, willing to give service in any capacity; 12 years' successful management of own leading herd of cows, and of pigs, poultry, soft and hard fruit, general farming; theoretical and practical knowledge, mechanical ability, bookkeeping experience. CALKIN, Haddiscoe, Norfolk.

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LONDON—Attractive home for young lady in Hampstead; own bed-sitting room overlooking lovely garden; buses; moderate fees. Box M-2399, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

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ROOMS WANTED

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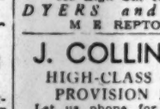

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Daily Features

Hymnal Notes

No. 47

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"ST. AGNES," this serene tune by Dr. Dykes (169), is used with "City of God," perhaps the noblest hymn by Samuel Johnson (1822-1882). The tune is elsewhere called "St. Agnes, Durham."

The poem was written while the revered preacher-poet was at work in Lynn, Mass., as minister of the Free Church, which he had helped to found there. He preached there from 1853 to 1870, and during this time the Christian Science textbook was taking form in the consciousness of an even more famous resident of Lynn, Mary Baker Eddy.

Johnson, born in Salem and educated at Harvard, entered his ministry without ordination. He refused to be classified as a "Free Religionist." Probably his tenets were those of the Transcendentalism of his time, which refused all creeds.

But Samuel Longfellow, his friend and collaborator in hymnody, spoke of Johnson's "absolute faith in the divine." His zeal for justice, freedom, and truth was not touched by any bitterness toward those who disagreed with him. His life was so marked by brotherhood for all men that he was called "the universal friend."

Of many tributes preserved in the little memorial to him, one is from the Rev. Samuel E. Stewart, who appears also in the story of Mrs. Eddy. Thomas W. Higginson said that Johnson's "so-called unbelief was more devout than other men's creeds." Another said, "The churches closed their pulpits against him because he had upon him the burden of a gospel which they could not bear."

The third stanza of his hymn, omitted here, was:

How purely hath thy speech come down
From man's primeval youth!
How grandly hath thine empire grown
Of freedom, love, and truth.

He would perhaps have been glad to understand that at this very time the "speech" of the City of God was being made plain to humanity by the book named "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy.

No. 37

THE tune Nottingham bears the name of the famous county in England where Robin Hood led his merry men, and where stood the manor house of Scrooby. Here, sheltered behind a lifted drawbridge, on an estate great enough to have been coveted by Queen Elizabeth, the friends of William Brewster raised their voices in free worship and formed the little church that today, at Plymouth, in New England, names itself "The Church of Scrooby, Leyden and Plymouth." The tune itself is famous for debates pro and con. It is from the "Twelfth Mass," long attributed to Mozart, but now counted only a patchwork of his themes and fragments put together perhaps by Mueller or by Zulehner.

The words, "Day by day the manna fell," are by Josiah Conder (1789-1855), widely known in London as editor and bookseller. He edited the "Congregational Hymnal" of 1844, which has this poem. It was the fourth of six hymns on the Lord's Prayer in his own "Choir and Oratory" of 1837.

Betty Bee

The Attack

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

BETTY BEE approached one of her brothers, crawled to his back, and with her sharp mandibles deftly severed one of his gauzy wings.

"Quit, sis!" bellowed the brother. No longer was he the domineering brigand. Miserably he squirmed, but Betty Bee held fast.

It finally dawned on the drone that Betty Bee was not playing, that she was out to drive him from the settlement. Still waiting and pleading, he dragged himself to the entrance. He passed several of his brothers, who were receiving similar treatment. The air was filled with supplications.

Some of the drones had escaped punishment by hastening to the entrance and taking to the open. There they had been safe from attack. They might even seek safety in a blossom or beneath a curling leaf. Their reprieve was but temporary.

When the pangs of hunger assailed them there was but one place where they could be satisfied—at the hive stores. With a semblance of their former swagger they buzzed noisely back. The guards, who had heretofore admitted them, who had even permitted themselves to be jostled aside, now stood firm!

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Which" or "that" (M. R. C.)—The correspondent draws attention to the advertisement of "an offer which has never been withdrawn," and adds:

> My inquiry relates to the use of *which* instead of *that* in the statement. Under the definition of "that," Webster states:
> "Present usage generally favors who or which when the relative clause conveys a qualification or statement simply additional or parenthetic, and *that* when it is definitely restrictive."
> In the statement referred to, is not the relative clause "which has never been withdrawn" definitely restrictive? And if so, why should not the word *that* be used in preference to the word *which*?

Yes, "which has never been withdrawn" is a restrictive (defining, essential) clause. It is necessary to complete the identification of the subject.

And we agree, further, that our *which's* and *who's* have been sadly overworked, having been obliged to introduce restrictive clauses in addition to their already ample task of introducing nonrestrictive clauses.

Some grammarians, of course, are unalterably—almost disagreeably—opposed to *who* and *which* as introducers of restrictive clauses; and it is a matter of common knowledge that when Alfred Ayers reissued William Cobbett's old, but remarkably clear, English grammar, he spotted it unmercifully with a *that* in parentheses after every *who* and *which* so used.

While we should gladly join any concerted movement to give *that* its rightful share of the load, we are increasingly aware that mortals rather enjoy freedom of speech and action. No purist has the right—even if he does have the temerity—to tell the people that the use of a certain word in a certain sense is wrong. The most he is privileged to do is to warn them against the use of a word in a sense contrary to established usage.

But who establishes usage? Is it not a fact that language grows from the bottom up? Do not the cultured writers eventually climb aboard the linguistic bandwagon of the masses? Recall, for example, that a "broker" is no longer a wine vendor; a "rival" is no longer one who shares the waters of the same stream with another; a "budget" is no longer a leather pouch; a "steward" is no longer a herder of cattle; a "carol" is no longer a dance, etc. Why? Ask the masses? The purists fought them every inch of the way.

This "thinking on paper" has probably served to convince anyone with the patience to pursue this subject to this point that this department has a lenient attitude toward the harmless growth of language. We are not to be numbered among those that first drifted away from *that* as the introducer of a restrictive clause; nor shall we be the last to cling to an archaic use—if it comes to that. As of this date, we still prefer "This is the house *that* (not *which*) Jack built." And we believe there is a reason why we should continue to write:

> (1) The youngest child *that* has learned to sing is Mary.
> (2) The youngest child, *who* has learned to sing, is Mary.

But we shall not scorn those who write:

> (3) The youngest child *who* has learned to sing is Mary.

Examples (3) and (1) convey the same information. Both have restrictive clauses. The clause in (2) is, of course, nonrestrictive. Its commas keep it from being confused with (3).

But, to return to the inquirer's question: While we might still vote for "that has never been withdrawn," blessings on those who say "which . . ."

Our suggestion is that there be less quibbling over the grammar and more accepting of the offer!

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Strawberries—are so named because they were originally brought to market strung on straws.

The panama hat—is made of jipijapa leaves, which come from Ecuador, principally.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

MAKE the best of everything; think the best of everybody; hope the best for yourself; and give to all, all love.—CHARLES DICKENS.

In Lighter Vein

Lloyd George Tells This One

Scott, the explorer, applied to Lloyd George for assistance for his last polar expedition. The Chancellor, as he then was, advised Scott to see a certain rich landowner who was interested in polar research. The explorer did so, and again called on Lloyd George.

"Were you successful?" asked the Chancellor.

"He's giving me a thousand," was the reply, "but he has undertaken to raise £50,000 if I can persuade you to come with me to the pole, and I'm to have a million if I can manage to leave you there."—*Montreal Star.*

Almost Possible

"I had an appointment to meet my wife at two o'clock—and I'm almost an hour late!

"Then you'd better hurry, or she may be there ahead of you."—*London Opinion.*

Progress in Freedom

Years ago, at Galveston, Texas, when the first electric car had its trial trip, the president of the street railway, his daughter, and an elderly Negro (a former employee) were the only passengers.

Out of a deep study the Negro remarked: "Dem Yankees am gettin' smart, first dey freed de black folks—and now dey freed de mules!"

Remembered Her Manners

Little Lady Blank had been invited to take tea with Queen Victoria. Her mother drilled her in table manners before she went, and when the child returned asked if she had remembered them, adding, "I hope you didn't take two pieces of cake."

"No, mummie, but the Queen did."

"Of course, you didn't say anything to Her Majesty?"

"No, I just pointed my finger at her and said, 'Piggie! Piggie! Piggie!'"—*Boston Transcript.*

Couldn't Keep It On His Eye

"What are you studying now, David?" asked the mother.

"We are on molecules," answered the son.

"Well, I hope you pay attention and practice constantly," said the mother. "I tried so hard to make your father wear one."

Just the Thing

"Don't you think Miss Gossip has a very appropriate position at the bank?"

"What is it?"

"Teller."

Reasonable

Husband: "How is it that you have so many accounts at so many different stores?"

Wife: "Because, dear, it makes the bills so much smaller."

Vacation Vocations

Helpful hints on profitable use of summer leisure are invited for publication in this column. If you have any such ideas, you are invited to share them with others. Please limit the story about your "vacation vocation" to 100 words, and send it to the Feature Editor. One dollar will be paid for each idea accepted.

Cleans Radios

Radio cabinets collect dust more readily than ordinary furniture, and many housewives are wary of cleaning the inside of the set. In the last few months I have made expense money by doing this job. My equipment consists of a few cloths, a brush, and a water pan. I have recently added polishing to my services. A radio repair service pays me to report nonworking sets, as well as to distribute its business cards.

J. E. S.

An Express Wagon Helped

Owning a wagon and needing some money, little Bobbie started out to advertise his services in a way that might well be copied by more experienced salesmen.

From house to house in the vicinity of his home went the child, soliciting trade and explaining that he was ready to do a variety of errands which required a willing hand and a wagon. He could haul a piece of ice from a near-by ice station; he could deliver heavy groceries from the cash-and-carry store, thereby saving the consumer more than the cost of his services; he could haul away unsightly rubbish; or he could take a child for a ride around the square at a penny a trip.

Bobbie found his services so much in demand that before long he had to have the assistance of a boy friend during rush hours.

Mrs. Ella H.

For the Scrapbook

Thoughts From Emerson

Be true to your own acts and congratulate yourself if you have done something strange and extravagant, and broken the monotony of a decorous age.

O friend, never strike sail to a fear. Come into your port greatly or sail with God the seas. Not in vain you live, for every passing eye is cheered and refined by the vision.

Whoso is heroic will always find crises to try his edge.

Nothing great was ever accomplished without enthusiasm.

O poet! Thou shalt have the whole land for thy park and manor, the sea for thy bath and navigation, without tax and without envy; the woods and the rivers thou shalt own; and thou shalt possess that wherein others are only tenants and boarders. Thou true landlord! sealord! airlord! Wherever snow falls, or water flows, or birds fly; wherever day and night meet in twilight; wherever the blue heaven is hung by clouds or sown with stars; wherever are forms with transparent boundaries; wherever are outlets into celestial space; wherever is danger, and awe, and love: there is Beauty, plenteous as rain, shed for thee, and though thou shouldest walk the world over, thou shalt not be able to find a condition inopportune or ignoble.

What They Say

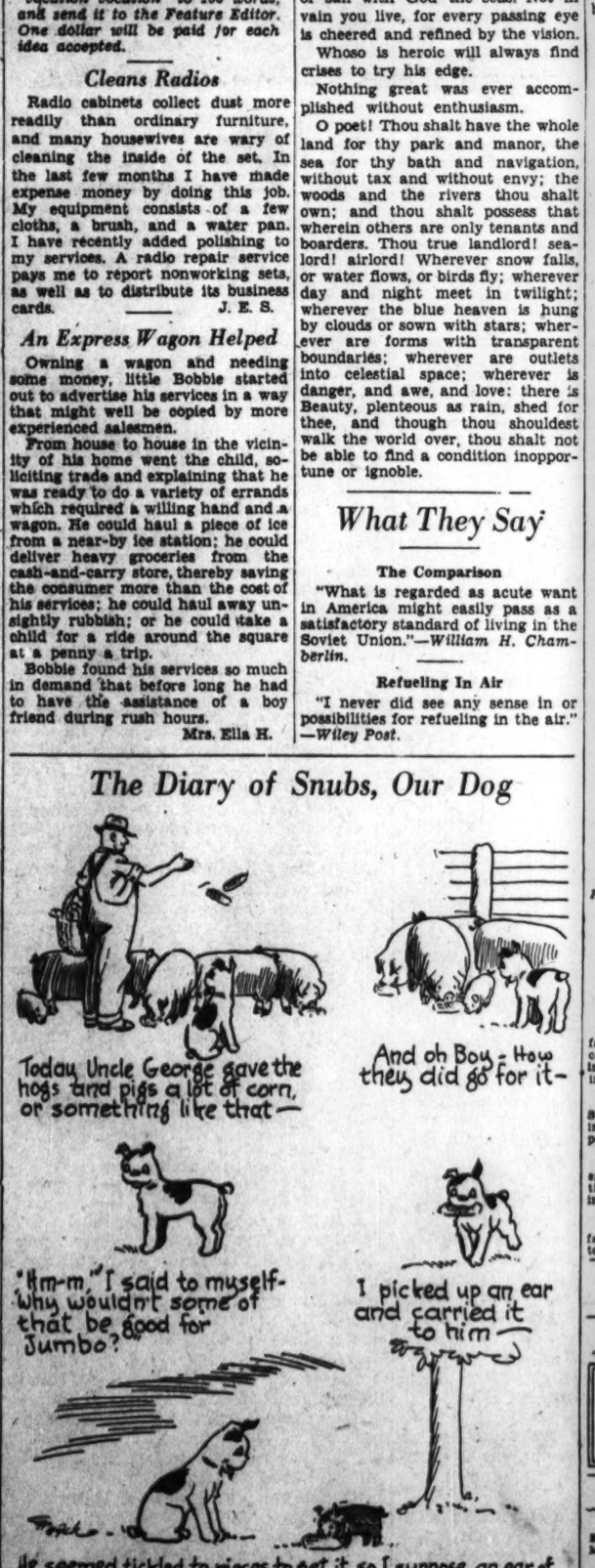
The Comparison

"What is regarded as acute want in America might easily pass as a satisfactory standard of living in the Soviet Union."—*William H. Chamberlin.*

Refueling In Air

"I never did see any sense in or possibilities for refueling in the air."—*Wiley Post.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Today Uncle George gave the hogs and pigs a lot of corn, or something like that—
And oh Boy - How they did go for it-
"Hm-m," I said to myself- Why wouldn't some of that be good for Jumbo?
I picked up an ear and carried it to him
He seemed tickled to pieces to get it, so I suppose an ear of corn means as much to a pig as a bone does to a pup—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Fruitage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Columbus, Ohio.

AN ARCHITECT is sometimes required to submit sketches and furnish estimates, involving considerable expense, without assurance of the materialization of the project. On public works, such as school buildings, for which a bond issue must be voted and sold before a building fund can be established, this preliminary service must often be furnished without remuneration.

So it was in the case of an architect who had been tentatively engaged by a board of education to furnish some preliminary drawings. The agreement was that he was to be retained to finish the working drawings and specifications—if the bonds were sold.

Many trips were made, as the building was to be an addition to an old one, and many measurements were needed in order to develop a practical plan. In time, the program was ready for final action. The president of the board settled back, awaiting the motion. None was made. He broke the silence by saying, "Boys, I believe we are hardly ready to proceed with this program. Hadn't we better wait a while longer?" All agreeing, the meeting was adjourned without anything definite as to future action.

The architect armored himself against disappointment over the sudden change of attitude. He politely withdrew, but on his way home he found comfort in knowing that faithful work could not be unfruitful.

Months passed without any word. But about a year later he was again called by the same board and was directed to proceed at once with his plans. This time it was not to design an addition to a building, but a $40,000 new building.

Pict-O-Grams

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The answers will be found among the advertisements.

Brevities

Philadelphia Inquirer: With all the newfangled gadgets in a home these days, the college girl who intends later on to major in housekeeping should work for a degree in electrical engineering.

Des Moines Register: Progress, in '33: Straw hat makers learned that heads come in three shapes, and ketchup at last appeared in wide-necked receptacles.

Sioux Falls Argus-Leader: At the present rate, the major business of filling stations soon will be the collection of taxes instead of the sale of gasoline.

Detroit News: Many nature lovers still favor Model T's, as they are high enough to see over all but the tallest billboards.

Amusements

BOSTON
FINE ARTS State Thea. Bldg. BEGINS TODAY
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
'THE BLARNEY KISS'
Brilliant Film! Irish Wit and Humor

NEW YORK, N. Y.
ONE WEEK ONLY
Evenings 2:45; Prices 50c-$1-$1.65 plus tax
MAT. SAT. at 2:45 All Perfs.
MILTON ARORN presents
GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S
THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD
Majestic, W. 44 St. (Air Cooled) CH. 4-3146

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

How Help Cuba?

THE United States has helped Cuba get rid of a dictator. And without intervention—armed intervention. Ambassador Welles and President Roosevelt have done well. Yet great problems remain. Cuba has not got rid of conditions that make dictators. She has not conquered economic distress nor proved her ability to practice democracy. The need for assistance—possibly the demand for intervention—has not ended. How best can any necessary assistance be supplied?

Immediate policy should aim at as little interference as possible in the political readjustments now taking place. Home-made reforms are best. Plans that evidently go far beyond a mere change in presidents are cherished by the new Cuban leaders, and they will be most beneficial if put into effect by Cubans.

But on the side of economics, Washington can be of real assistance. Much of Cuba's recent trouble has been caused by American tariffs designed to shut out Cuban sugar. A larger quota for Cuba in the allotment scheme now being worked out in Washington and an effort to encourage fuller reciprocity by a new commercial treaty would help Cuba more than a dozen Platt amendments.

Indeed, today there is good reason to believe that forthright abandonment of the Platt Amendment is the next step in a long-range improvement of Cuban-American relations. Legally, the responsibility for Cuba assumed by the United States under the terms of the peace treaty which ended the Spanish-American War and freed Cuba, ceased when the United States evacuated the island in 1902. Morally, the excuse for continued guardianship forced on Cuba in 1901 in the form of the Platt Amendment is tainted by the coercion which brought Cuba to accept it. And practically, this tie is often an embarrassment to Washington.

The United States might well gain by insisting less on any such special relationships—which involve duties more than privileges. It might do better to take less responsibility for Cuba. Perhaps it will be necessary for some time to come to intervene diplomatically along the lines recently pursued by Mr. Welles. But the purpose of developing Cuban self-reliance by keeping hands as nearly off as possible should be constantly kept in mind.

And there would be definite advantages in sharing intervention—particularly armed action—with other countries. President Roosevelt might well follow here as he has in some other places the lead of his party's last President. In 1915 President Wilson invited the ABC powers (Argentina, Brazil and Chile) to mediate between the United States and Mexico. In 1906 an earlier Roosevelt joined with President Diaz of Mexico in making peace among the Central American republics. And there have been a number of other instances in which coöperation between the United States and other American nations has proved the best kind of intervention.

Such a method may not be as simple as unilateral action. But it has at least three great advantages:

1. It would relieve the United States of embarrassments due to its sole responsibility for Cuba. There would be fewer protests such as those lodged with the American Ambassador last week by Britain and Spain demanding protection of their nationals. And there would be fewer complaints, such as those of recent months, that Washington was bolstering the Machado dictatorship.

2. Intervention should prove more effective because it would arouse less resentment. Action in which the United States must be both judge and policeman in her relations with Cuba naturally does not appear disinterested.

3. Joint intervention would disarm much of the suspicion and hostility which single-handed intervention arouses in the whole of Latin America.

Foreign Films in France

ARE the movies an art or a commerce? Certainly there is a very important commercial side to the making of films, but there is surely another side which should be taken into consideration when it is sought to regulate importation of screen pictures.

France appears to overlook all but the trade aspect in its drastic law concerning importation and showing of foreign films. In imposing restrictions of a severe character the wishes of the public are altogether ignored.

That is why the new French law is fundamentally misconceived. It lays down that, whatever the demand, films in foreign languages—the original versions—can be shown only in five cinemas in Paris, and ten cinemas throughout the rest of France, despite the fact that there is a great and growing public for these original versions of foreign films. It also stipulates that only seventy foreign films in the "dubbed" version shall be imported each half year into France, and the "dubbing" must be done in France.

It is estimated that there are more than 4000 cinemas in France, and that the French market requires a minimum of 500 feature films every year. The most optimistic statement of the present French capacity of production is about 100 feature films a year. Therefore, even on a purely commercial basis the law appears to be indefensible. There are other complications, such as the fact that out of the 140 imported films each year at least forty will come from Germany, and such as the fact that there is no clear basis on which the American companies can allocate the hundred which remain.

It is not merely the American importers who will suffer; the French exhibitors are loud in their protests, for they will have nothing like enough acceptable films to satisfy the French public. The only people who appear to be pleased are the French film producers, and their pleasure is likely to be short-lived if many cinemas are forced to close and others to rely on an indifferent public with films that will have short runs. Whatever injures the cinema industry as a whole, whatever breaks the habits of the cinema-going public, will eventually be bad for the French producers as well as for the French exhibitors.

This is the commercial side of the matter, and it is one which calls for serious attention. But even more important is the effort to make of films a mere commodity, without reference to quality. The essential question is not whether a film is American or French, but whether it, in its own right, appeals to the public for which it is designed—whether, in short, it has some of the qualities of art.

Timing a "Turn"

THE "turn" has come. Most Americans seem convinced of this. Despite memory of numerous unfulfilled predictions that the United States would be on the road back to national progress by such-and-such a time, they are looking forward with more certainty than they have felt in years. And their cheerful attitude is due only in part to the energy and enthusiasm pervading their Government, only in part to the activities of the NRA and the prospect of new jobs and better working conditions under the industrial codes.

And the "turn" is registered only in part by security and commodity markets, only in part by rising wages and increasing employment. In each individual it is registered in unseen upswings of aspiration and resolve. And in society it is felt in the lifting of the recent belief that civilization may have reached its last frontiers, climbed its last peaks, and probably had no alternative but to deteriorate, or at very best, stand still.

This belief—like false beliefs in general—did not arise from a contemplation of facts, though it appeared to do so. For if it was a fact that society a hundred years ago had many opportunities before it, how shall we account for the wave of pessimism that Macaulay breasted in 1830? Then, it seems, some men felt that an end of economic and social progress had been reached. And Macaulay, with deeper insight than some who thought they were weighing facts, asked this question:

> We cannot absolutely prove that those are in error who tell us that society has reached a turning point, that we have seen our best days. But so said all who came before us, and with just as much apparent reason. . . . On what principle is it that, when we see nothing but improvement behind us, we are to expect nothing but deterioration before us?

It is significant that these words strike a note in harmony with the thought that is abroad today. The "turn" we need most has come.

Chicago's Crime Eclipsed

CHICAGO is probably the greatest melting pot on earth. It produces gold; it also turns out dross. Until a decade or so ago the world admired the gold, and Chicago was proud of itself. Then came the bizarre events of the "gang war" period. Chicago's most publicized output suddenly became crime news. Regard changed into disrepute. Even Chicagoans got discouraged and let the lurid crime cloud overshadow what they knew were the city's better and more important features.

When Chicago business finally saw that crime was keeping people away from the city, it tried to dispel the specter. But the city had been so educated, along with the rest of the country, to believe in its crime that it was largely unconvinced. It suffered from a crime obsession.

The world's fair has dissolved that illusion. It has given Chicago something better to think about. The city's estimate of itself is changing. It is beginning again to pat itself on the back. It is also readier to recognize the facts about itself. And so may be the world.

A new appraisal of Chicago's crime has just been made by Judge Andrew A. Bruce. As president of the American Institute of Crime and Criminology he has studied this zone as few others. He is no "whitewasher." But to see Chicago as the "crime capital" and no more, he holds unjust. He has just written in the journal of the crime institute:

> The historian and the criminologist, indeed, is lacking both in honesty and in scientific perspective, who looks only at Chicago's tabulated crime record and pays no attention to her altruistic endeavor and to the things which cannot be tabulated and which, not being sensational, do not furnish attractive headlines and are not therefore as a rule chronicled in the newspapers.
>
> In no city of the world has there been a higher public spirit and a loftier and more persistent and more intelligent altruism. Chicago, indeed, has failed not because of her lack of conscience and of endeavor but on account of the tremendous difficulties with which she has been confronted and the peculiar problem that has been hers.

Chicago has failed in meeting its crime, and it knows it. The lures of money and power have been too much for many of its politicians. They have let the gangster become the caveman of modern society, building his outdated cavern beside the modern skyscrapers. However, what politics has done for Chicago it has repeated in many American cities. Chicago happens to be the most widely advertised. Its crime has been more spectacular.

It is the pattern of politics which makes the pattern of gang warfare, according to another of Chicago's criminologists. As John Landesco finds it, the underworld must have its "fix" with the political powers. If these are stable—if there is a "big boss" who rules—the underworld is likely to be quiet. But where the control of politics is unstable, as it often is in Chicago, the turmoil in politics reflects itself in struggle below. Gangsters fight for control among themselves. The events of a war of any kind are always widely blazoned as news.

Chicago, in brief, has had a surplus of "war" news. Fortunately this is now eclipsed by the news coming out of the Century of Progress exposition. The news of that choice medley of technical advance and frolic has caught the world's attention. Such adventures as General Balbo's flight to Chicago and the stratosphere balloon ascension are in truth much more interesting than gang wars. Chicago is lifting its head again. The outside world seems willing again to perceive the good that is in that great city. The world's fair gave Chicago just the shaking it needed. All may perceive now, as Judge Bruce puts it:

"If indeed Chicago is a center of crime, it is certainly also a center of altruism, of hope and of achievement."

When Trainmen Travel

THE crew of the Royal Scot, crack British train on exhibition at the Century of Progress exposition in Chicago, took a brief holiday a few days ago. Naturally, they spent most of it riding in the cabs of locomotives. When they reached New York, after a trip on the Broadway Limited, newspapermen gathered fast to pick up the Britishers' impressions.

Apparently, the Pennsylvania Railroad's giant locomotive didn't do the impressing which the reporters somehow expected. John Jackson, who stokes the Royal Scot, admitted that the automatic stokers on the American locomotive are "quite efficient." His chief, William Gilbertson, engineer—engine-driver in English, if you please—didn't seem so sure about the innovation. But then, of course, he doesn't do the stoking. "The whole proposition is different," was about all either would say when pressed as to the relative merits of American and British locomotives.

Gilbertson and Jackson take over the Royal Scot at Carlisle and pilot it to London, 300 miles away, without a stop. Incidentally, they grew more communicative when asked about that. The reporters were made distinctly to understand that the Royal Scot is a train. In fact, had the British railwaymen's stay in America been in any less cultured city than Chicago they doubtless would have been made to say that it is "some train."

When in New York they were driven round to see the sights. "The buildings are tall," admitted Gilbertson. "We don't build them so tall," confessed Jackson, "but, of course, the whole proposition is different."

After all, when one operates the King's very own train, as Gilbertson and Jackson have frequently done, the world can offer very little more.

The Casual Day

YOU can't always tell what's on a correspondent's mind. We, who have been making it our chiefest purpose not to have any, found ourselves this morning purposely accused of being too purposeful and immediately made it our purpose to find out why.

* * *

It all started in our morning mail:

> Dear Sir:
>
> Mr. T. N. very wisely counseled a column for "purposeful . . . persiflage—but not too purposeful." That was on July 24. On August 3, barely more than a week later, you advise that "the new leisure" may be devoted to cleaning cellar and attic, painting the porch, repairing the screens, mowing the dog or washing the lawn.
>
> Either I am a bit confused on this issue, or you are too purposeful, *far too purposeful.*
>
> Mr. R.

* * *

Then about the noontime dreary, while we pondered, weak and weary, on this quaint and very curious bit of unexpected lore—came another not so tearful, on the contrary quite cheerful, with the postman, gently rapping, rapping on our office door. Then the curtain of the mystery parted, to be closed no more:

> Dear Casual:
>
> Thank you for the good you are accomplishing. My husband asked for your comment on "the new leisure," and you were wise enough to mention cleaning the cellar, tidying the attic, mowing the lawn, etc. This supports and supplements, in an impersonal way, just what I have always advocated for his leisure time.
>
> Mrs. R.

* * *

Far be it from us to take part in a domestic discussion about such odd jobs as Mr. R. mentions. We are aware an entrance into a situation like that may lead the intruder anywhere—perhaps even to taking a not entirely voluntary part in getting the jobs done.

* * *

And it is disquieting to have Mrs. R. take us seriously. We were hoping a wife would not make that mistake. Now we're wondering how Mrs. Casual took us.

"Poets have begun to think they are not wanted by the world," John Masefield says. We suspect some of them never come down to earth to find out.

* * *

Anyhow, we can't believe Mr. Masefield was speaking for himself.

* * *

Not all poets have thought the world was against them. In fact, Wordsworth declared "The world is too much with us." But perhaps he was arguing another matter.

* * *

The world happens to be pretty busy with other things just now. But it needs its poets—if only to remind it that the sky is blue, that grass is green, that spring comes round, and autumn follows. World conferences do not add much to our appreciation of such developments. Agendas lack lyric quality.

New York showers its returning heroes of the air with stock-ticker tape. Rome also knows how to honor hers. General Balbo, for his flight to Chicago, has been welcomed in his homeland with a regular Roman Triumph along the White City's historic thoroughfares.

* * *

Both methods suggest figures. In Wall Street they might read GL 24, T 126, X 53½, RI 7. In Rome we should expect them to read B. C. 46, A. D. 325, B. C. 64, A. D. 1933.

* * *

> Well, we have our moments of flight, too. And just now it's only with the greatest self-control that we are able to refrain from saying something about General Balbo's Airmada of the Uppian Way.

Metamorphosis of Greenwich Village

GREENWICH VILLAGE—the phenomenon of a village in the heart of a great city—which is to New York what the Latin Quarter is to Paris and the Vieux Carré is to New Orleans, is undergoing subtle changes these days which may not be instantly visible to visitors from the hinterland. No longer, it seems, is this picturesque backwater of metropolitan life merely a conglomeration of garrets and cellars, poets and painters, alleys and ash cans, bohemians and boulevardiers.

No, indeed. The Village aims to be a real community, with substance and respectability, as well as color. So this section radiating from Washington Square to Fourteenth Street, Broadway, Sheridan and Abington Squares and thereabouts, is becoming vocal about its residential, restaurant, historical, educational, commercial and other community assets.

Some months ago was established in its midst a weekly paper, the Villager, "reflecting the finest traditions of Washington Square and Greenwich Village." In no minor key did it twang its lyre:

> With the possible exception of Quebec, in Canada, of New Orleans, of one or two places in California, and particularly old San Francisco, there is no spot in the United States richer in romantic and historic interest than Greenwich Village. Nor is there any section of New York that possesses the quaint charm and the infinite possibilities of individual development of the Village.

But the paper also went chamber-of-commercy at the same time:

> Your Village contains 863 acres—23 more than Central Park. A population of 84,461—21,215 families. More home-owned property than any similar sized section of New York City. A greater per capita income and expenditure than any other city of its size in the United States. . . .

Meanwhile, life flows pleasantly beneath the Washington Arch and in its environs. Minetta Brook, which flowed through the section when the Village was "way uptown" and disappeared in the march of progress, now is visible again in a fountain off the Square, murmuring of the past to the present. The pool in the Square is filled with splashing children these warm days, while Garibaldi on his pedestal and the policeman on his beat look the other way.

And Grace Church, at Broadway and Tenth Street, founded when Thomas Jefferson was President of the United States, is celebrating its one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary. Its young people are considering a revival of "The Old Homestead," of which one of the scenes was laid in front of the beautiful old Gothic edifice. The Greenwich Bank, opened in Carmine Street in the days of Aaron Burr, has just observed its one hundredth anniversary in its uptown home.

Over in Christopher Street they tell of the days when John Masefield lived there—a porter instead of the poet laureate. Hard by is the Edgar Allan Poe House in Waverly Place. Also the house where Clemenceau lived in his student days in New York. At historic 21 Fifth Avenue the other day, romance collided with reality when the old house which sheltered Mark Twain and Washington Irving was sold at auction by a bank to satisfy a mortgage.

At New York University, on the eastern fringe of Washington Square, a few thousand summer school students forgather, dividing their loyalties between classes, the park benches and the picturesque restaurants. A few days ago the new chancellor of New York University, Harry Woodburn Chase, arrived to dwell in the Village. Already he has endeared himself to the older villagers by taking up his residence in a barn—albeit a very glorified and freshly decorated stable formerly on the Rhinelander estate in the pre-gasoline era.

In the shadows of the old Georgian brick residences, on the north side of the Square, the Hop Light ladies, in blue costumes, sit in front of their blue bookstalls on lazy summer afternoons. The Fifth Avenue buses cruise through the Square filled with homing villagers and visitors from Boston, Savannah and Des Moines.

Hail, Greenwich Village, aspirations and all! Let it become as respectable as it will. Landlords even report that tenants nowadays pay their rent instead of moving on the first of the month. Let the Village grow substantial, but not staid and stodgy. And don't smother its individuality with statistics. Resurgent and resplendent, may it still retain some of the traditions and flavor of the Old New York which has all but vanished. G. A. H.

A Close-Up of the Conservation Corps

ON THE rolls of the Civilian Conservation Corps I am listed as a medical assistant. That means that I bandage sore thumbs, pull splinters, give pills, and am a doctor in a small way. Thus I get a full share of the confessions, tales of joy and trouble, that people always make to the man who fixes their hurts.

I have a better chance, even, than the camp commander, to know the attitude of the men. If there is something they dislike particularly, they tell me about it; even while I bandage their thumbs. If there is something that pleases them a lot, they will explain it in spite of whatever ailment they are seeking pills for.

One of the things that can't be overlooked by anyone who has seen these men come from New York and New Jersey into Idaho, is the change that has come over them since they arrived. I am an Idaho man and only know by hearsay the conditions they left behind, but these must have been terrible to break the spirit of men as these men were broken. They got off their trains, garrulous, noisy—more like a band of bleating sheep than a troop of men. Not only that, they were frightened. The only thing they knew for certain was that they were 2700 miles from home.

* * *

The first of them were 120 men who came in as an advance guard, selected to get the camps ready for the regular run of men that was to follow.

And even they, the best of the lot, were frightened. Not a half dozen of them but had the general attitude of a dog with his tail between his legs.

Some of them wore a half-starved, or at least undernourished expression. A few of them made feeble attempts at wisecracks—but even these turned sour. They were disorderly, but it was the disorder of bewilderment and lack of training; not the disorder of exuberance. Each man had to be told everything separately. Group orders were wasted.

Now, nearly every day, these same men, and men that were even sorrier than they, come through the office in numbers ranging anywhere from forty to 200. That lost expression is gone from their faces, and with it, the undernourished look. The lead man can be told what to do and the rest will follow as a matter of course. No longer do they follow in herds like sheep. They have found themselves. They know what they are doing. Any disorder that they make is caused by too much energy.

Another very noticeable change is their comment when they come individually to the infirmary for one thing or another. Of course there always has been and always will be a lot of "beefing." They dislike an officer and they tell you about it. Or possibly they object to the food. But underlying all present objections is a feeling of satisfaction and security that they did not have when they first came.

* * *

One man, a fellow who had been a taxi driver in New York, explained it this way: "You see, back there I didn't exactly wonder if I was going to eat—just how much and when. After doing that about so long a fellow gets jumpy. But out here I know when I'm going to eat even if I don't know what, and even corned-beef hash will help a lot to settle a fellow's nerves."

Several of the men have told me in so many words that when they first came to Idaho they were scared clear through. They were afraid of the mountains, afraid of rattlesnakes, afraid of wood ticks, afraid of the roads. But now they have grown used to it. They have discovered that there is nothing to be afraid of. Besides, they add, three meals a day make an awful lot of difference in the way a fellow feels about things.

I wish that anyone who didn't like the idea of investing so much of the Government's money in a "so-called Civilian Conservation Corps"—and I did hear a few people object—could have been here to see these men as they arrived, and could see them again now. They would see what money well spent can do to improve a mass of men. W. F.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Too Dire Prophecies

IN THE eager and hopeful drive to make the Recovery Act a success, it is inevitable that exaggerated statements and predictions should be made. One of them is that it is make or break for this country within the next sixty days. It has been said, in effect, that the Industrial Recovery Act must save us, or nothing else can. It is either that or national ruin. Echoes of all this have evidently crossed the sea. In the comments of the London Times, which were cabled to us yesterday, it was stated that if the great American experiment in recovery ended in failure, the result would be "universal disaster."

This is a counsel of fear which ought not to be introduced into a movement trying to enlist hope and courage. The thing to do is to place the emphasis on the positive motives, the promising aspects, the gains already recorded, and to put aside all the "horrible imaginings" about what may possibly happen. We must not forget that other influences are obviously at work to help bring about the results aimed at by the Recovery Act. Even before it was enacted there were cheering signs of an upward turn from the depth of the depression. They began to show themselves a year ago. Checked for a time by the bank troubles, they resumed their good effect before Congress had got around to the legislation on which so much stress is now being laid. If in its practical application the results do not prove to be all that is hoped for, still there would be no good reason for throwing up our hands in despair. Economic forces and trends in business already apparent would go on helping us up the hill.

There is thus no occasion for sounding alarms in advance, or prophesying the end of all things in case a particular remedy is not at once curative. Our native and acquired powers of recuperation are by no means exhausted, and it is foolish to become hysterical about dangers that may never present themselves in the extreme form with which mistaken people seek to terrify us beforehand.—*New York Times.*

Borrowing Trouble

THE reported resistance of certain industrial groups to the federal reorganization program will be fruitless, and those who have adopted this attitude of obstruction are borrowing trouble for themselves.

The trouble is that most of these so-called industrial leaders . . . have forgotten the lessons of the past few years. The few who are now exhibiting a disposition to throw obstacles in the way of the federal program, instead . . . of coöperating in the move directed at the rehabilitation of all industry on a sound and profitable basis, will have an awakening.

The wisdom of such coöperation has already been demonstrated by the textile industry. . . . Since the leaders of this industry are coöperating in the new code, the shorter hours and higher wages will be to the disadvantage of none of its units, but will benefit all equally through the improvement of conditions generally and the increased purchasing power of those again employed after years of idleness.

The few recalcitrants responsible for the attempts to block the Administration's industrial program have only trouble ahead of them. This program is the corner stone of President Roosevelt's structure for the rehabilitation of the nation's economic system, and he will not brook its obstruction by a handful of short-sighted industrialists.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The Old-Age Pension Law

THE poor we have with us always, but horse racing appears to be less permanent.

Our last state Legislature answered the popular demand for old-age pensions by passing a measure under the terms of which county boards of commissioners were henceforth required to pay small pensions to the worthy and destitute aged. Then the thought occurred to the legislators that possibly the counties should be afforded some means of obtaining needed funds for such pensions. After considerable mental skirmishing, a bright idea—that of legitimatizing horse racing under the pari-mutuel system and exacting a tax therefrom that would meet the needs of the old and destitute—found fertile soil and began to sprout. . . .

But now the picture has changed. . . . Reports from the north—up Silver Lake way—are briefly to the effect that promoters of a horse-racing carnival, or whatever it should be properly called, are missing. . . . The flood of money that will pour in from that area this season to meet the need of the aged will be less than anticipated—considerably less.

We are informed that 2000 applicants have already applied for pensions in King County alone. If they were each granted $30 pensions, the $60,000 required each month could not be derived from horse-racing payments. And there are thirty-eight other counties in Washington!

The legislators did well to pass an old-age pension bill, but there the good work skidded to a halt. It is hard to believe that any great number of our legislators really imagined, for a moment, that horse racing would provide the income necessary, even in small measure, to meet old-age pension requirements. It would not be so sad if the impotent legislation affected a class of aggressive citizens who could crack the whip, make their demands felt until they obtained that which they sought. But to see the utter hopelessness in the faces of toil-worn old men and women seeking promised pensions and who have thus far been given no satisfaction whatever, makes one wish the legislative blunderbuss had misfired—or blown up.—*Journal of Commerce*, Seattle, Wash.